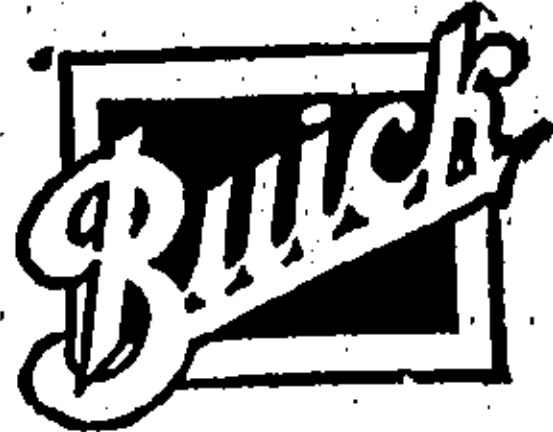




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China Mail

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"UP TO HIS NECK IN A POND."

A ROBBERY SEQUEL.

CASES AT THE JULY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WO FAT-SHING "PRACY."

How one of two Chinese men who are alleged to have robbed a girl fled to the extent of seeking a refuge by standing in water "up to his neck in a pond," whence he was dislodged by the "gentle but nevertheless effective persuasions" of (To-kwa-wan) villagers who used bamboo poles, was related by Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, when the July Criminal Sessions opened this morning with four cases on the calendar.

BEGAN YOUNG.

Another case concerned three men, the third of whom had a conviction against him when 9 years of age. He is now 18. Because the Prison medical officer certified him physically unfit to receive corporal punishment, he was not sentenced to be punished with "the cat," as were his two confederates.

Mr. Fitzroy drew attention to the conviction but said that he did not like to lay stress on the fact and asked the Puisne Judge to take no notice of it as, in spite of what had occurred, the youth may have led a respectable life during the nine years' interval.

\$30,000 LOOT.

Another chapter in the sensational piracy of the steam-launch "Wo Fat Shing" inside the harbour last year is being written to-day. About \$30,000 (in gold bars) was stolen whilst being conveyed to a steamer and the Police spread an extensive cordon. One man was caught just as he was about to leave the Colony. At his trial, also at the Sessions, the then Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) criticised as unsatisfactory the evidence relating to the finding of one gold bar inside the prisoner's shoe when he was searched for the third time, in his cell. That man is serving three years' hard labour, the strongest evidence against him being his own statement. Another man was arrested recently and he stood his trial to-day.

FIVE YEARS' EACH.

Lai Tak and Man Yun were each sentenced by Mr. Justice Jackson (Puisne Judge) to five years' hard labour and twelve strokes of "the cat" and Chan King, the youth already referred to, to five years' hard labour, for "robbery by two or more" of a female fellow-lodger at No. 16, Temple-street, Yaumati, on May 20.

When asked to plead, they replied by admitting that they stole but denied robbery. On being asked again, they pleaded "guilty."

Mr. Fitzroy then related the facts. Prisoners and others lived with the woman complainant who woke up in the small hours of the morning to find first prisoner sitting on her and the other two looking on.

"MY MOTHER IS ILL."

No. 1 then came up and vouched for his friends. When he was searched, a wrist-watch was found to have been concealed on his person. All three were taken to the station. In the midst of an examination, No. 2 blurted out that a robbery had been committed by them and gave the address. As the police and prisoners were proceeding thither, they ran into the woman complainant who had freed herself of her bonds and gag and had rushed out to give the alarm.

The No. 3 prisoner who received five strokes of the birch nine years ago, said in his statement to the Police: "My old mother is ill. I am compelled to do such things. I have no work."

His Lordship remarked that prisoners had inflicted personal violence on a woman whom they had also robbed. He passed sentence as stated, giving the reason quoted above for making an exception of No. 3.

Det. Inspector C. T. Fallon was in charge of the case.

"NOT THE WEATHER."

"It is all very well blaming the hot weather," said Mr. Fitzroy,

CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.

AS VESSEL SINKS.

291 LIVES LOST ON TRANSPORT OFF SANTIAGO.

DRIVEN BY STORM.

Santiago, July 16.

The sinking of the army transport Angamos in the Bay of Arauco yesterday resulted in the loss of 291 lives, it was disclosed to-day. Five members of the crew were the only ones who were saved. One hundred and eighty of those who perished were passengers. The captain, overwhelmed by the tragedy, committed suicide on the bridge.

The transport was driven aground during a storm after its rudder had been smashed. Helpless, the ship drifted into the breakers. The lifeboats were swamped and the vessel itself was flooded. Under the pounding of the waves it broke and, sank within three hours.

Most of the passengers were labourers and their families on route to the northern Chile nitrate fields. —A. P.

FRANCE & SPAIN.

LINKED BY PYRENEES TUNNEL.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY.

Paris, Yesterday.

With the opening on July 18 of the five mile Somport tunnel from Forges d'Arbel to Canfranc, France and Spain, lengthwise, will be linked up by a railway line through the Pyrenees.

M. Doumergue will meet King Alfonso at Canfranc, which is an international station, at the inaugural ceremony, both returning through the tunnel to French territory. —Reuter.

"for standing in a pond with the water up to his neck; but I am certain that you will find, reasonably, that he was chased there." —This was part of the Assistant Attorney-General's opening address to the jury empanelled to try another case of "robbery by two or more," in which To Man and Lo Lau were the prisoners.

On June 20, two school-girls were walking along Kowloon City-road, near the Blind Home, when one was pushed down from behind and the other was threatened by a second man who held a knife. A bangle was stolen but the girls managed to call out and the robbers fled. The Crown alleges that prisoners are these two robbers.

The case is proceeding.

KNIFE PRODUCED.

There was a chase by the villagers of To-kwa-wan. One man was caught and, as he was being captured, he (according to the prosecution) threw away a knife which was produced in Court.

The second man was seen in the pond where he was ejected by the villagers who used bamboo poles. The bangle was not recovered. Both prisoners having pleaded "not guilty," evidence was called.

Asking for indulgence because he had a bad foot, Mr. Fitzroy was permitted to sit while examining witnesses.

Det. Inspector Fallon of Yaumati station also had charge of this case.

WITNESS FROM GAOL.

Alleged to have been employed as a stoker on board the steam-launch "Wo Fat Shing" when the crime was committed during the early night of Oct. 12, 1927, Au Shiu was also charged with "robbery by two or more."

This case came before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., K.C.) and a jury. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C., prosecuted for the Crown. Det. Sub-Inspector A. J. W. Doring of the Water Police had charge of the case.

Mr. Alabaster informed His Lordship that during the Magisterial proceedings, prisoner had called "a certain man," as witness. If he still desired to call him, "arrangements would have to be made for his attendance." His Lordship asked and prisoner replied that he "was not the weather."

(Continued on Page 23.)

AMES SCORES 200 FOR KENT.

SURREY DRAW.

MORE HEAVY HITTING IN COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

GLUT OF CENTURIES.

High scoring again characterised the Home cricket matches, results of which were to hand this morning. Kent took the major points of an uncompleted game from their neighbours, Surrey, securing 510 in the first innings. Ames knocked up a level 200 of them. Surrey replied with 413, Sandham and Fender both making centuries.

The biggest victory went to Lancashire who defeated Hampshire by an innings and odd.

Speed, of Warwickshire, put up the best bowling performance, taking five West Indian wickets for 39 runs.

London, Yesterday.
Kent's 510.

Kent took first innings points from Surrey.
Kent 510 (Ames 200) and 185 for 4 declared.

Surrey 413 (Sandham 179, Fender 101) and 132 for 1.

Sutcliffe Shines.
Yorks won on first innings against Notts.

Yorks 520 for 7 declared (Sutcliffe 111, Oldroyd 119) and 210 for 0 (Holmes 101, Sutcliffe 100).

Notts 350 (Whysall 166).
Three Centuries.

Northants won on first innings against Glamorganshire.

Northants 387 and 327 for 5 declared (Timms 101, Brown 103 not out).

Glamorgan 320 (D. Davies 103) and 82 for 2.

Leicester's Win.
Leicester beat Gloucester by 6 wickets.

Gloucester 237 (Dipper 107) and 218 (Astell 8 for 81).

Lancashire 338 and 123 for 4.
Essex lose again.

Sussex beat Essex by 150.
Sussex 312 (Tate 126) and 262 for 8 declared.

Essex 156 and 268 (Cutmore 101).

Hants Swamped.
Lancs. beat Hants by an innings and 20.

Hants 194 and 181 (Macdonald 5 for 84).

Lancs 359 for 9 declared. (Watson 121).

Visitors Lose.
Warwick beat West Indies by 7 wickets.

W. Indies 209 (Speed 5 for 39) and 313.

Warwick 384 (Parsons 161) and 139 for 3.—Reuter.

BARRETT CASE.

JURY FIND FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

WITH COSTS.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

The Barrett case was dismissed, the jury, without retiring, returning a verdict for Capt. Barrett, finding that he had not acted with malice. The defendant was awarded costs.—Reuter.

[The following telegram was published in yesterday's "China Mail"—Shanghai, July 17.—In His Majesty's Supreme Court for China this morning, a case opened in which Mr. William Beatty, former Assistant Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is suing Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, and the well-known Interpol cricketer, for £15,000 damages.

The claim is based upon a letter written by Captain Barrett to Mr. S. M. Edwards, Secretary of the Municipal Council, which Mr. Beatty alleges resulted in the Council refusing to renew his contract.]

DRIVER'S ERROR.

VERDICT OF DARLINGTON TRAIN SMASH.

London, Yesterday.

At the inquest on the victims of the Darlington railway smash, a verdict of accidental death, due to an error of the driver of a goods train in misreading a signal was returned.—Reuter.

GENERAL OBREGON ASSASSINATED.

POLITICAL CRIME.

PRESIDENT ELECT ATTACKED IN RESTAURANT.

ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

Mexico City, Yesterday.

General Obregon has been assassinated.
Shot in Restaurant.

Later.

General Obregon, who was President-elect, was present at a



General Obregon.

banquet in a restaurant outside the city, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

He was shot five times in the body.

His assassin was not immediately identified, but was subsequently arrested.

Turmoil in Country.

The country is in turmoil owing to the death of Obregon, who was a wealthy landowner.

He was President in 1920-24 and was recently re-elected to

TYPHOON FORMING?

Light westerly or variable winds; fair, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

Pressure is highest to the east of the Bonins.

There appears to be a shallow depression over S. China and there are still indications that a typhoon may be forming to the east of Luzon, but no definite developments.

succeed President Calles for a six-year term beginning on December 1.

He received a tremendous public reception on his arrival at Mexico City from his home at Sonora on July 15.

The assassination occurred at the town of San Angel, 12 miles south of the capital.

President Calles has rushed to the scene.

Dismay in U.S.A.

Washington, Yesterday.

Obregon's regime was contemplated in the United States as opening a new era in American-Mexican relations; hence the news of his death has created dismay.

Mr. Kellogg has telegraphed grief and dismay to President Calles.—Reuter's American Service.

CLASS HATRED.

INDIAN EDITOR ON TRIAL.

SEQUEL TO DISASTER.

Calcutta, Yesterday.

As a sequel to the railway disaster mentioned on July 9 Brebakhshi, the editor of the "Swarnajit" paper, "Forward," has been charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with promoting class hatred among His Majesty's subjects by publishing an article alleging that injured Indians were searched and killed by men acting under the instruction of a European.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on Calcutta to-day was 2/0 3/16.

A DRAPED VACANT CHAIR.

POIGNANT PARTY.

AMUNDSEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED BY TWO FRIENDS.

ECHO OF TRAGEDY.

Los Angeles, Yesterday.

A birthday commemoration poignantly reflecting the "Italia" disaster at the North Pole was faithfully carried out as the result of a promise made to Amundsen when the lost explorer last visited Los Angeles.

A table was set for three at which sat a local lawyer, John Murphy, the explorer Haakon Hammer, the latter being the erstwhile companion of Amundsen in the Arctic. The third chair was in the place of honour and was vacant and draped with the Norwegian flag.

Amundsen, who was born in Norway on July 16, 1872, had asked two Los Angeles friends to celebrate his 56th birthday at dinner "regardless where I am."—Reuter's American Service.

TO NANKING.

JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL DEPARTS.

TO DISCUSS TSINAN.

Shanghai, To-day.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yada, has gone to Nanking for the purpose, it is understood, of negotiating a settlement of the Tsinanfu affair; also to discuss the question of the Chinese-Japanese commercial treaty which Japanese circles expect the Nationalist Government to denounce on July 20.

The "China Press" learns from Nanking that the French, Italian and Danish ministers have replied to the notes on the revision of Treaties.

The "China Press" learns that they are willing to proceed with the question of treaty-revision on a basis of equality, mutual respect and national sovereignty.—Reuter.

Tokyo, To-day.

It is learned officially that China has not notified Japan of her intention to terminate the 1896 Commercial Treaty. The Government is therefore awaiting notification before deciding upon its attitude.—Reuter.

RUBBER INTERESTS.

HOLLAND, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

A PRIMARY CONDITION.

Amsterdam, Yesterday.

M. Sanders, president of the Dutch rubber committee negotiating with other producers in a speech declared that British, French and Belgian growers had laid down as a primary condition of co-operation that native rubber must be included and the Government must co-operate to that end.

M. Sanders is interviewing the Colonial Minister to-morrow. In the meantime it is thought that if a solution to the problem is not reached, co-operation with Britain will be impossible.—Reuter.

TANGIER.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION DEFINED.

TREATY INITIALED.

Paris, Yesterday.

M. Berthelot, general-secretary of the Foreign Office, and the British, Spanish, and Italian ambassadors have initialed the new treaty defining the international position of Tangier.—Reuter.

LIEUT. KNOWLES.

FURTHER QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question as regards the disappearance of Lieut. Knowles (East Yorks) Mr. G. Lockyer Lamson said that His Majesty's legation had not objected to Knowles' visit to the interior as the district was peaceful. The outbreak of hostilities in October had occurred suddenly and without warning. It was hoped to investigate the circumstances of the death on the spot as soon as circumstances would permit.—Reuter.

ADMIRATION FOR MOSCOW.

AMERICAN OFFER.

TWO KRASSIN DISCIPLES INVITED TO U.S.A.

COURAGE & SELF-SACRIFICE.

Moscow, Yesterday.

Mr. Charles Smith, vice-president of the Russo-American Chamber of Commerce, who is now in Moscow, has communicated with the foreign commissariat expressing the Chamber's admiration of the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by the Krassinites, and inviting Samoilovitch and Tchukhnovski, on behalf of Mr. Schley, president at the Chamber, to visit the United States as guests of the Chamber.—Reuter.

AT QUARRY BAY.

"OPEN DAY" AT THE SCHOOL.

TO-DAY'S GATHERING.

To-day is "Open Day" at the Quarry Bay School, and in the morning a number of the young boy and girl students of the school presented an enjoyable programme of entertainment in the school's gymnasium. It was attended by a good gathering of the parents of the students and friends of the school, who included Mr. A. E. Wood, Director of Education.

The programme opened with a couple of songs by all the children taking part in the entertainment, and then came a recitation entitled "The Rainbow" by one of the boys, in the course of which six little girls appeared one by one, each in a pretty brightly coloured dress of crepe paper, representing the various hues of the bow.

Two interesting playlets were "The Princess and the Swineherd" and "Mother England" in which appeared

Britannia surrounded by her children, boys and girls who were dressed in the native costumes of Scotland, Wales, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, all of whom brought offerings to the Motherland.

Britannia was overwhelmed and remarked that she did not know what she would do without her children. The others replied that they too could not do without her. They had only one mother, one King, one flag and one song, and that was "God Save the King" which was then sung and automatically brought the entertainment to a close.

Three other items which helped to make the entertainment a success were "Bed in Summer," "The Rabbit" and "Nursery Rhymes." The way in which the kiddies entered into the spirit of the various items spoke of the careful training they had received, and reflected much credit on the Headmistress, Miss Henley, and her staff of teachers.

The following were the boys and girls who took part in the entertainment:—J. Smith, N. Laing, C. Thirlwell, F. McNeillie, J. Seath, M. Toms, P. Bennett, E. Keown, F. Johnson, S. Bennett, E. Summers, G. Duncan, E. Bennett, C. Bone, R. McLeod, M. Smith, I. Cunningham, J. Bowkett, R. Stainfield, E. Stainfield, M. Fraser, M. Dunlevy, J. Quinn, I. Miller, J. Collinson, V. Bennett, H. Maxwell, J. Wald, I. Thirlwell, D. Young, D. Austin, D. Wilson, M. Swann, J. Wallace, A. Thirlwell, S. Bowkett and R. Duncan.

After the entertainment, the gathering adjourned to another room where the work of the children in the various classes of the school were inspected. The exhibits included easy-drawings of the United Jack, etc., colouring of pictures, and needlework by the girls. Many of the exhibits were creditably done having regard to the fact that all the students were quite young.

PEACE PACT.

BELGIUM ACCEPTS MR. T. F. R. KELLOGG'S PROPOSALS.

Brussels, Yesterday.

The Belgian Government has formally accepted Mr. Kellogg's proposals.—Reuter.

ARCTIC DATA TO BE PUBLISHED.

"KRASSIN'S" OFFER.

UNACCEPTABLE TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

FOOD FOR CASTAWAYS.

Stockholm, Yesterday.

The head of the Swedish expedition in Spitzbergen reports that General Noble received an offer from the "Krassin," but the Italian Government is not inclined to accept. Therefore the "Krassin" is proceeding to Advent Bay.

Malmgren's mother has been inundated with messages of sympathy and admiration on her son's end. Noble telegraphed to her via the newspaper "Afton Blad" keenly regretting the loss of so admirable a man and scientist.

Moscow, Yesterday.

Samoilovitch, the leader of the rescuers aboard the "Krassin" has announced that the scientific data in connection with the voyages of the "Krassin" and the "Malyguin" would be published a month after their return.

For The Castaways.

The Russian Rescue Committee has instructed the "Malyguin" to leave fuel and food supplies at King Charles' Island in case the castaways, Alessandrie and the Amundsen Parties reach there.

The Committee proposes that the "Krassin" pay a short visit to Advent Bay and will then be employed as a base for Chukhnovski to continue his sea search for Alessandrie and Amundsen.—Reuter.

Harsh Criticism.

Rome, Yesterday.

Bitter resentment is expressed by the Italian newspapers at the criticisms published in German, French and Scandinavian newspapers on the Noble expedition generally.

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2 Greenwood & Batley GAGE PRESSES, complete and with rams 18 1/2 in. diameter, for 2 1/2 tons pressure.
6 large Steel COOKING KETTLES for 60-lbs. working pressure.
2 sets Greenwood & Batley ANGLO-AMERICAN ROLLS each 5-high by 5 ft. long and complete.
2 Greenwood & Batley Automatic MOULDING MACHINES.
10 large steel COOKING KETTLES each complete for 60-lbs. working pressure, by Manlove Alliott.
10 Sets Manlove Alliott ANGLO-AMERICAN ROLLS, each 5-high by 4 ft. long and complete.
4 Sets Corrugated CRUSHING ROLLS, 2-pair high, with rolls 48 ins. long by 16 ins. diameter. All the above recently cost £35,000. We offer it just as delivered by the Makers at a figure roughly 70% below purchase price. Prompt delivery can be given F.O.B. ex. Warehouse Liverpool, England. Our cable address is "Sizer, Hull, England."

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WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY
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F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.

11th July, 1928.

THE HONG KONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1928, will be payable on THURSDAY, 2nd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3 Chater Road. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 21st July to WEDNESDAY, the 1st August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928.

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STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during July, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July	a.m.	p.m.
18	5.49	7.10
19	5.49	7.10
20	5.50	7.09
21	5.50	7.09
22	5.50	7.08
23	5.51	7.08
24	5.51	7.07
25	5.51	7.07
26	5.52	7.06
27	5.53	7.06
28	5.53	7.05
29	5.53	7.05
30	5.53	7.05
31	5.54	7.04

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 14, Granville Road (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from Wednesday, the 18th July, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 12th July, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 94, Nathan Road, First Floor, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from Thursday, the 19th July, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, July 14, 1928.

RECENT WILLS.

LARGE ESTATES & GENEROUS
GIFTS.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Lexham-gardens, W., who died in March, aged 92 years, left estate of the gross value of £376,434, with net personalty £340,298.

Mr. Leslie John Friedlander, Harley House, Regent's Park, underwriter, who died in April, left £145,818, with net personalty £131,722. He gave: £20,000 in trust for his sister Hylda Ethel Freedland, for life and then for such hospitals in England as the executors shall select. £2,500 each to Lloyd's Benevolent Fund and the Jewish Board of Guardians.

£500 each to Ella Byford and Rhoda Henley, servants, and H. W. Levitt, chauffeur, if respectively in his service at the time of his death. One year's salary to each of his clerks who have been in his employ for twelve months. And after other bequests, the residue as to— One-half for hospitals in England as the executors shall determine, and

The other half for such charities for the benefit of persons of the Jewish faith as the executors may direct.

The Countess of Moray, Wimburn, and late of Darnaway-castle, Forbes, N.B., who died in March, aged 76 years, widow of the sixteenth Earl of Moray, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £107,473.

The Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Burnham, Bucks., and Norfolk-street, Strand, solicitor to the stewards of the Jockey Club and on various occasions for the Dominion of Canada, and one of the leading divorce practitioners, a director of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society and the Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd., who died in March, aged 64 years, second son of the late Lord Russell of Killowen (a former Lord Chief Justice), left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £78,528, with net personalty £69,696. His bequests included: £100 to the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, St. John's-wood; £50 each to the Beaumont College Fund and the Society of St. Augustine.

£200 each to his secretary, Ethyl Jolley (in addition to gifts already made to her), his accountant, C. J. Chapman, and his manager, George Winter; £100 to his former secretary, H. J. Brashier.

£50 each, if still in his service, to Ethyl M. Clements, Florence Hayward, Eva Southgate and Mary Cross.

£3,500 to Mrs. Helen Andorle, with the request, but without creating any trust in the matter, that she will apply this sum for purposes already indicated to her.

A party of eighty-five boys from Great Britain arrived at Montreal in charge of Mr. J. R. Ainsworth Davies for settlement in Ontario under the auspices of the Provincial Government. Mr. Davies will investigate the opportunities in Canada for British schoolboys.

SHAI SENSATION.

AMERICAN CHARGED WITH
SHOOTING HIS WIFE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

A hearing was given in the U.S. Court for China on July 11, before Judge Milton D. Purdy; in the case United States v. Clifford C. Elrod, who is charged with assaulting his wife, Mrs. Eulalie Elrod, at 360 Avenue Joffre on the morning of July 3, with intent to kill.

Mr. J. B. Davies opened the prosecution as acting U.S. District Attorney, and Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared on behalf of the accused. As investigations are still in progress in the case, it was explained to the court that the hearing was for the purpose of getting certain testimony into the records, two witnesses, one for the defence and one for the prosecution, being about to leave Shanghai. After this testimony, the trial was adjourned until the first week in August subject to call.

In opening the case Mr. Davies told the Court that accused had, on the morning of July 3, left his house at 360 Avenue Joffre between 8 and 8.30 a.m. to go to the dentist. He had returned about 10 a.m. After a few words with his wife, accused had gone to a telephone situated in the entrance hall of the house and had had conversation with a woman. As a result of this conversation, the District Attorney said, Mrs. Elrod had been angry and a quarrel had begun. A French lady living in the house had thereafter seen what had occurred, which was, according to evidence, as follows. Mr. Elrod had gone into an adjoining room and procured a revolver and had sat down at a small table opposite to Mrs. Elrod. He had said "I am going to kill you" and had fired. The bullet had entered the left breast of Mrs. Elrod, had come out through her back and had been embedded in the wall of the room.

THE QUARREL DESCRIBED.
First witness for the prosecution was thereafter called, Dr. A. Bary being sworn as interpreter of French to English. Witness was Mrs. Charles Roux, of French nationality, who said that she had been in Shanghai for two months, and that since June 1 she had had a room at 360 Avenue Joffre, where there were several other tenants.

On July 3, the morning in question, witness had been in the room when Mr. Elrod returned. She understood that a quarrel was in progress, although she did not understand English. Mrs. Elrod had interrupted accused while he was at the telephone, and witness had seen that accused had threatened his wife. He then went into the bedroom adjoining the dining room where witness was sitting sewing and shut the door. A few moments had elapsed when he came back by another door, the one opening into the hall. Accused had sat down in an arm chair and the quarrel had apparently continued. Witness had gone on the verandah adjoining the dining room, from where she could view the whole thing. She had wanted to go to her room upstairs, but Mrs. Elrod had asked her to stay as, witness said, Mrs. Elrod had explained, "otherwise her husband would beat her."

Witness had smelt "alcohol" about accused as she passed him. As the "war" increased, witness had seen Mr. Elrod put his hand in his pocket and take out a revolver, which, as witness had never seen a revolver before, appeared at first to her to be a piece of wood presumably to beat Mrs. Elrod. Mr. Elrod had raised his hand, put it on the table, aimed and fired. Mrs. Elrod had been standing the width of the dining table away, behind a chair. The bullet had penetrated below her left shoulder and come out through her back.

Witness thereupon identified the Government's exhibit 1, as the revolver she had seen Mr. Elrod use. Mr. Elrod, after the shooting had gone into the bedroom and flung the revolver on the bed.

RUSHED TO HOSPITAL.
Mrs. Elrod had remained standing, shaking, and when witness had gone to her assistance, she had asked witness to telephone for an ambulance, which, as witness was unable to use the telephone owing to her lack of English, Mrs. Elrod had done herself. An attempt was made to get an ambulance, but eventuated in calling for a motor car. Thereafter witness and Mrs. Elrod had gone in the motor car, to the General Hospital, first stopping at the French Police Station on the way.

Cross-examination by Mr. Schuhl elicited the information that witness lived in the south of France where her husband and children resided at the present time. Asked what she was doing in Shanghai with her husband and children in France, witness said that this could not possibly interest the Court. She was, however, employed formerly by the Messagerie Maritimes. She was not now employed by them and was leaving Shanghai on Saturday. Asked why she had broken her contract, witness said that this again could not possibly interest the Court. She was an honest woman, the mother of children, and the questions of the counsel for the defence had no bearing upon the case before the court.

Another question pertaining to her personal affairs, brought forth another refusal to answer. "I have studied law for three years and know what to tell the Court," witness said. "It does not require that I should give these details about my private life."

Asked as the reason why she declined to give the Court information regarding the breaking of her contract with the Messagerie Maritimes, witness again refused to answer on the same grounds.

Under further cross-examination, witness stated that Mrs. Elrod was Belgian and that Mrs. Elrod had told her on several occasions about her troubles. Witness occupied a room on the second floor of the house. The other tenants were strangers to her. She had moved in on June 1.

DEFENDANT NERVOUS.
On July 3, when Mr. Elrod had come into the room she had not noticed that he was nervous or agitated. Witness had greeted him and turned her attention again to her sewing. Witness had never been told by Mrs. Elrod, but she had told her about his behaviour. Witness knew that Mr. Elrod had been in hospital in June.

Re-direct examination brought witness remark that she understood the cause of this stay in hospital to have been drink.

Mr. V. H. Bourne, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue in the Municipal Council then gave evidence for the defence. He stated that he had been with the Council since December, 1911. Accused had been working directly under him for the past six months and had been employed in the Tax Collecting Department of the Council between seven and eight years.

On June 17 witness had sent for the accused to confer with him about unsatisfactory work for a week or two previously. Accused had been in a very bad nervous state, and when his attention had been called to the condition of his work he had said, "Yes, I am a wash-out. I haven't slept for four nights nor eaten for five days." A doctor was advised, and accused said he was going into hospital that night. As far as witness knew, although accused had been under his observation for drink, in the effort to determine a possible reason accused had not been drinking to excess.

Accused collected licences money from hotels, restaurants, etc., and at the time of the conference, witness had noticed that he was hazy and forgetful. On June 26 when accused came out of hospital, witness had instructed that extra-special supervision should be given to Elrod. Steps had been taken, though as yet not officially to recommend that accused should get a doctor's statement as a preliminary to recommending that he be invalided by the Council.

On July 1, accused had been made a first class collector, and as far as witness knew, there were no black marks on his record.

Cross examining, Dr. Davies asked whether the Council would record such a thing as a conviction against a man for drunkenness and obscene language preferred in the U.S. Commissioner's Court. Witness said that he presumed so, but as far as accused's conduct in office was concerned there were no black marks. Asked whether it would surprise him to learn that the time spent in hospital in June by accused had been for the purpose of curing excessive alcoholism, witness said it would surprise him. The medical certificate did not state as much. One June 15, witness had told the Commissioner that he could not be responsible for Elrod, if accused continued as a tax collector.

No further questions were asked, and the case adjourned until early in August. One other witness, Mrs. Elrod, who is at present in the General Hospital, would appear for the prosecution, Mr. Davies told the Court, while there would be eight or 10 for the defence, according to Mr. Schuhl, in an endeavour to prove that accused was subject to intermittent attacks of insanity.

There are 500 theatres in Soviet Russia which are yearly attended by 15,000,000 people. Theatrical performances also take place in 85,000 clubs at the works and institutions and on 30,000 village stages.

UNEMPLOYED.

SALVATION ARMY TO REPEAT EXPERIMENT.

BOYS FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Salvation Army migration department, which chartered the White Star liner "Vedic" last year to take a party of 640 emigrants to Australia, is so satisfied with the success of that venture that the "Vedic" is to sail once more to Australia under the Salvation Army flag with hundreds of emigrants, all of whom will be assured of work, reports the "Manchester Guardian."

It is hoped to send 200 boys between the ages of fourteen and nineteen, who will previously have a short course of agricultural training on the Army's farms at Hadleigh, in Essex, and who will go out to work on the land. There will be an equal number of women and girls, who will be welcomed in domestic service, and a large number of families who go out under the nomination scheme. The ship is to sail on October 6.

Commissioner David Lamb, the director of the Salvation Army's international social section and head of its migration department, is very eager to see similar schemes carried out by the Government or other organisations.

At a luncheon given to Press representatives, he said he regarded the question of migration as more important at the present moment than anything else in the material world. In this country there were a million men and women seeking work and unable to find it. Thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands, of people had been receiving Poor Law relief or unemployment benefit for years. It was said by some that these people would rather take the dole than work. "Don't you believe it," said the Commissioner.

PRESSURE OF POPULATION.
Meanwhile, he said, there were great empty spaces in the Dominions where those people could live useful lives. It was a world problem, and the British Empire could not separate itself from the rest of the world. He had read in a German newspaper the other day an article pointing out that Europe had a right to those wide, vacant areas, and asking what right Great Britain had to keep the areas empty.

"We cannot afford to ignore the fact," said the Commissioner, "that while the populations in some European countries are stagnant Germany, Italy, and Far Eastern countries are feeling the pressure of population. We have these lands waiting for development, and for the last seven years we have had a million people unemployed. During those years we have been paying about a million a week in unemployment benefit, and probably another million a week in Poor Law relief. This country has been paying out two millions a week for nothing, when the money could have been put to good use. Six years ago the Empire Settlement Act was passed, and £16,000,000 was available for migration schemes, but only £3,000,000 has been spent on them. I sometimes feel that if none of the three political parties realise the immense importance of this question I should like to see a fourth party that would concentrate on Empire settlement."

The Commissioner said that he had received an excellent report about the party of 640 that sailed for Australia in the "Vedic" last October. Six months after they had landed he was told that there had been no failures. On May 1 seventeen of them were temporarily unemployed, not through lack of work but because of some difficulty. Ninety per cent. of the boys who had been sent out in previous years were at work on farms two years later. The average cost of selecting and training a boy, providing him with an outfit and passage, and placing him in Australia, was about £50, and of that sum £40 was refunded by the Government, while the boy usually paid back £3. There had been no fair objection to the scheme, nor could there be. Why could not the example of the Salvation Army be widely followed?

The aeroplane of Captain Alfred Loewenstein, the Belgian financier, which conveyed him and his party from Buffalo to Toronto for a further conference with the directors of the Brazilian Traction Company, was temporarily "seized" by Customs officials at Toronto because of an infraction of the regulations requiring prior notification that the aeroplane intended to land on Canadian territory. Subsequently it was released on authority from Ottawa.

In the debate on the bill for an old-age and invalid pensions scheme, the Hungarian Government will propose the addition of a clause to make it possible to admit Hungarians domiciled abroad to the benefits of the scheme upon application.

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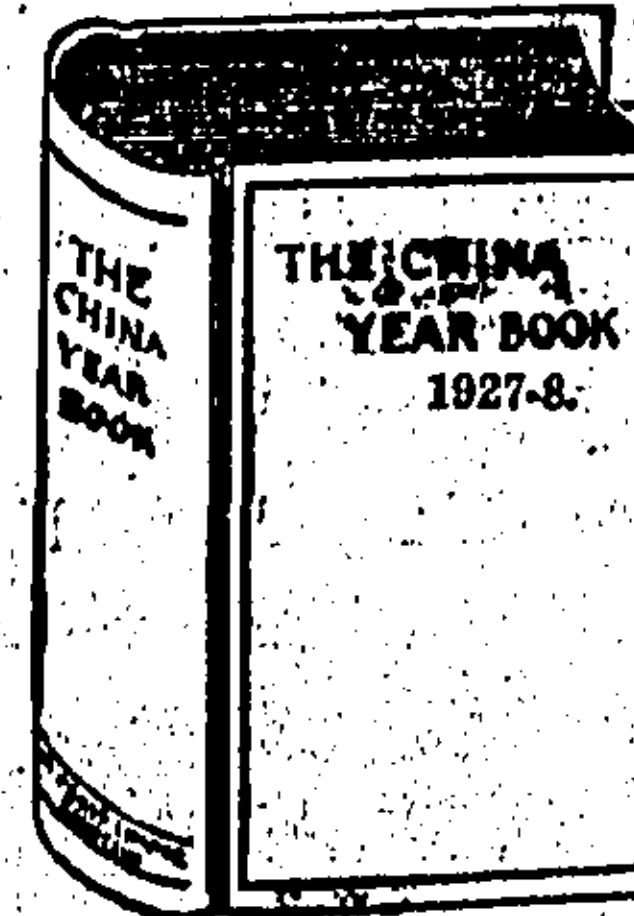
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ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 11th August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd August.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
SEIYO MARU ... Friday, 27th July.
TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
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BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st August.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TATSUNO MARU ... Monday, 30th July.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
DELAGOA MARU (Calls Glasgow) Friday, 17th August.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MALACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th August.
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MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ATLAS MARU ... Thursday, 9th August.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU ... Friday, 10th August.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
BORNEO MARU ... Thursday, 19th July.
HONOLULU MARU ... Friday, 3rd August.
SUMATRA MARU ... Sunday, 19th August.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CANADA MARU ... Sunday, 5th August.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
LONDON MARU (from Shanghai) ... Monday, 23rd July.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
HIMALAYA MARU ... Saturday, 4th August.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
HAIPHONG—Via HONGKONG & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU ... Thursday, 19th July 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAMBURG MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
JAPAN PORTS.
KASADO MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
KISHU MARU ... Sunday, 22nd July noon.
HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 28th July noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU ... Thursday, 26th July noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
TAKAO MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
SOURABAYA MARU ... Friday, 10th August.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

SINGAPORE DOCK.

WHY DUTCH TUGS ARE BEING USED.

TOWAGE PROBLEM.

As, of course, is well-known (writes the London correspondent of the "Free Press"), there has been considerable indignation expressed in connection with the contract for the new Singapore floating dock not having been given to a British firm, but it has to be remembered that it was essential to employ the Dutch because they are the only people in the world who have tugs that could undertake the job. For a long time past the Dutch have had the cream of the big ocean-towing business. At first they got into it because their labour conditions permitted them to quote very low prices, and they are still able to underbid any tug-owners in the world. In addition, Dutch tugmen are willing to work very long hours and they do very well out of it on sharing terms.

The business of towing an unwieldy object like the floating dock over thousands of miles of sea, in all conditions, calls for the very highest degree of skill on the part of all concerned, from the two commodores downwards. Such skill can only be obtained by practice and the Dutch are about the only people who have had much real experience of this work. Their ships are specially designed for these jobs, and the eight tugs which are to take out the dock in two portions include five of the most powerful private-owned tugs in the world.

Many of these are normally stationed in foreign ports for salvage work. A suggestion was made to tow the dock out with naval tugs of high power, but these ships were designed for quite a different purpose, and would probably have failed to complete the 8,500 mile tow. When this idea was abandoned, the underwriters made it quite clear that they would have to charge a very high rate if the work were given to anybody but the experienced Dutchmen, as they stood to lose about £900,000 if anything happened. When the contract was given to the Dutch, this whole sum was satisfactorily placed on Lloyd's at very reasonable rates, but some of the underwriters have reinsured their risks, or part of them, abroad. It has been decided by the British towing companies that in view of their labour conditions it would not be worth their while to build big tugs for long ocean tows in competition with the Dutch, but the Germans are making every effort to break their monopoly.

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DOCK'S TRANSFER.

SITE FOR GENERATING STATION.

LIVERPOOL PURCHASE.

The Liverpool City Council agreed unanimously to a recommendation of the Tramways Committee to apply for permission to borrow £1,630,500 for the acquisition of the Clarence Dock site and the erection thereon of the first stage of a capital generating station and the installation therein of two 50,000-k.w. turbo-alternators, with the necessary boilers, transformers, switchgear and accessories.

Alderman Wilson said the advantage of the scheme would be the reduced cost of the generation of electricity by using river water for condensing purposes. Liverpool would get the benefit of the huge scheme. The Commissioners had shown their confidence in Liverpool by seeing the excellent results at the Lister-drive station. Liverpool would benefit from the fact that the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital would be guaranteed by the Central Board. One advantage of having the superstation in Liverpool was that it was in the centre of the great road.

The Dock Board is also to give the Corporation an option to purchase the site of the Trafalgar Dock at the same price per square yard as that for the Clarence. Among the works carried out by the Corporation will be the provision of a screening chamber on the site of the river entrance to the Clarence Half-Tide Dock, intake and discharging culverts, and a wall across the entrance to the Clarence Dock. Three-fourths of the cost of a new river wall will be paid by the Corporation.

From the engineering point of view, the site is satisfactory. There is ample area for the erection of a station up to 320,000-k.w.'s, with an adequate supply of circulating water from the river, without any excessively expensive or difficult civil engineering works; the connections with the railway lines over which the coal is brought are good, and there is ample space for coal storage. Sir John Snell, chairman of the Electricity Commissioners, and Mr. Kennedy inspected this site, and expressed their agreement as to its suitability as a site for a new capital generating station.

The engineer made a comparison of the cost of generation by the use of further plant installed at Lister-drive, and the erection of a generating station at Clarence Dock, and found that the works cost at the dock site station would be lower than at Lister-drive, although the capital charges in the early stages would be slightly greater, but any extra cost would be borne by the Central Electricity Board.

It is hoped it will be possible to have the first stage of the station on the dock site in operation for the load of the winter 1930-31, and, if suitable arrangements are made for the winter of 1929-30, it will be possible to avoid the installation of further plant at Lister-drive beyond the three new boiler units now under construction.

The Commissioners have written to the Town Clerk, giving an undertaking that if the new station on the Clarence Dock is put in hand forthwith, they will immediately start on the construction of a transmission line to give a supply from the Barton station of the Manchester Corporation.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benmohr" from Leith, Middlebro', Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due arrive here to-day.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" left Singapore for this port on July 15 at 9 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here tomorrow at about 6 a.m.

The s.s. "Tricolor" sailed from New York on June 6 and is due in Manila to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rawalpindi" left Shanghai for this port yesterday at 8 p.m. with the Mails, and is due here on July 20 at about 7 a.m.

The B.I. s.s. "Takliwa" left Singapore for this port on July 16 p.m., and is due here on July 21 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Allport" left Singapore for this port yesterday at 8 a.m. with the outward Mails, and is due here on July 23 at about 8 a.m.

MOTOR SHIPS.

BRITISH YARDS' CONTINUED ACTIVITY.

LARGE PRODUCTION.

London, Yesterday.

The continued progress of internal combustion engines is indicated by Lloyds Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ending June 30, not only from the fact that 1,600,000 tons of motor ships are being constructed throughout the world as compared with 1,139,000 tons of steamers, but this programme of construction includes sixty-six motor ships of 8,000 tons and upwards as contrasted with twenty-one steamers of a similar size.

The total construction of British yards at present is 1,203,000 tons, representing a reduction of 238,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter.

Britain is now producing 45 per cent. of the world's ships as against 57 per cent. before the war.

HOW TO REDUCE LABOUR TROUBLE.

AUSTRALIAN POSITION.

A large majority of vessels ordered by Australian shipowners in the past year or two have been oil-engined craft. Several have been constructed for the Adelaide S.S. Co., one for Burn, Philps and Co., another for the Western Australian Government, in addition to some small coasters for various owners.

Oil is not cheap in comparison with coal, and here is one instance where the superiority of the motor ship does not rest solely—or perhaps mainly—upon the question of fuel economy.

Apparently the type is advantageous for all purposes, for there are small coasters, moderate-sized cargo ships, small mixed-cargo and passenger craft, and now a vessel similar to the largest type of passenger and cargo ship used on the Australian coastal trade is being built as a motor ship, whilst others will very likely be ordered within the near future.

The services involve voyages totalling some thousands of miles, but the distance between the ports of call is not exceptional, so that from this standpoint the trades in question are not particularly in favour of oil-engined craft, but one of the main problems with which the Australian shipowner is confronted is that of labour. Troubles with the crew or staff are seldom absent throughout the whole year, and, apart from the loss involved to the owner, the irritant effect of these repeated difficulties is disturbing to continuity of trade.

With the motor ship, not only are the stokers dispensed with—an element that is very often the cause of considerable difficulty—but the less frequent bunkering also reduces the liability and whilst the introduction of the motor ship, naturally does not eliminate labour troubles, it certainly reduces them. It would not, of course, be true to say that Australian shipowners are almost exclusively adopting the oil-engined drive because of this factor, but it certainly has a very marked influence on their decisions. If, for instance, an engine and boiler-room staff of nearly 50 can be reduced to something a little over a dozen, the prospects of labour troubles are minimized to an even greater extent than the proportionate reduction, because the engineers remaining are of a higher grade and less liable to be embroiled in labour conflicts.

Tang Kam-sing, master of an unnumbered sampan, reports that he, accompanied by three other men in another sampan yesterday, were fishing at Stanley when the sampan lost its balance as they were standing on one side of it and they were thrown into the water. One of the men, named Wong Fook, was drowned.

H.M.S. "YORK."

LAUNCHED AT JARROW-ONTYNE.

London, Yesterday.
The Duchess of York, accompanied by the Duke, launched the first of the new B class cruisers at Jarrow-on-Tyne, H.M.S. "York," which is of 8,400 tons and is armed with six eight-inch guns.—Reuter.

Mr. Wallington, of Queen's College, will sail from England on the s.s. "Khyber" on September 20, so that he will arrive back in the Colony by the end of October.

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
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NANKIN	7,058	28th July	M'sles, L'don, A'werp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
KIDDERPORE	5,334	18th Aug.	S'wits & Bombay.
KAJPUTANA	16,658	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDERA	16,068	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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TAKIWA	7,936	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,006	8th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

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TANDA	6,855	31st Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
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*Calls Port Holland and omits Sandakan.
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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KAJPUTANA	16,658	20th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKIWA	7,936	23rd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
ALIPORE	5,273	23rd July	Kobe.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,855	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
WARFIELD	6,068	8th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe.
TILAWA	10,006	17th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NALDERA	16,068	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
NAGPORA	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAT	9,005	31st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "DARDANUS"		Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"		Via Suez Canal	7th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"		Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.
S.S. "PHENIX"		Via Suez Canal	21st Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"		Via Suez Canal	5th Oct.

*Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

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WORLD SHIPPING.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT

CONFERENCE.

SURPLUS TONNAGE.

At least thirteen countries were

to be represented at the fourth

International Shipping Conference,

which assembled in London, at

Drapers' Hall, on June 12, for a

three days' session. (Wrote "The

Daily Telegraph" Shipping Cor-

respondent). Delegates are at-

tending from Great Britain, Aus-

tralias, the United States, France,

Germany, Italy, Japan, Holland,

Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Swe-

den and Finland.

The full agenda is not yet avail-

able, but it is understood that it

covers the entire field of shipping

in its political, legal and technical

aspects. On the political side the

more important subject to be con-

sidered are "Trade Barriers," to

the existence of which, in the form

of lofty tariffs and other artificial

hindrances to the free exchange of

goods, some of the world's gravest

economic troubles are due; "Double

Taxation," which prescribes with

particular severity on the shipping in-

dustry; and "International Organi-

zation," a movement in which ship-

ping interests are taking the lead.

Foremost among the technical

questions on the agenda is "Safety

of Life at Sea," a subject soon to

be dealt with exhaustively at a

special conference of the maritime

nations.

HAMBURG CONFERENCE.

Many of the delegates' meeting

at Drapers' Hall have had the

advantage of attending the

Baltic and International Maritime

Conference at Hamburg, in the

course of which there was a re-

markably frank discussion of cer-

tain topics which are to come be-

fore the London gathering. The

proceedings at Hamburg might al-

most be said to have been domi-

nated by the question of trade bar-

riers. It is significant that no ap-

plause was more cordial than that

which greeted Sir William Noble

when, after reviewing the recent

growth of tariff walls, he made an

eloquent plea for a larger measure

of freedom in world commerce. "A

mutual understanding in interna-

tional economic and business pro-

blem is," he declared, "the surest

guarantee for a growing volume of

trade and for the realisation of the

higher standards of life and com-

fort which are the legitimate as-

pirations of modern democracy."

Sir William Noble's speech follow-

ed an address of welcome by Dr.

Petersen, president of the Senate

of Hamburg, who had urged col-

laboration as the only means of

leveling the barriers that contin-

ue to impede international

trade.

A question of equal moment, and

one of more immediate importance

to the shipping community, es-

pecially the British section of it, is

that of State subsidies. This was

freely discussed at Hamburg, and

it will be interesting to see whe-

ther it is raised at the London

conference. Since the Hamburg

meeting the system of State sub-

sidies has undergone a marked ex-

tension through the passage of the

Jones-White Bill in the United

States, the main purpose of which

is to promote a large expansion of

the American carrier fleet. Al-

though at first sight this matter

may seem to be one of purely

American concern; actually it

threatens to have far-reaching re-

action on the shipping trade of

every other country.

TONNAGE RESTRICTION PLAN.

The crying need of the moment

is more work for ships already

afloat. So far from meeting this

need, the latest American legisla-

tion promises to make things worse

by increasing the volume of world

tonnage without providing any ad-

ditional employment for it. The

prime cause of the depression

which continues to afflict shipping

is the large excess of cargo-carry-

ing tonnage over current require-

ments. While the volume of over-

seas trade is smaller to-day than it

was before the war, the amount of

tonnage is greater. As inevitable

consequences of this position the

freight market is chronically de-

pressed, numbers of ships are idle,

and many others are being run at

a positive loss. Moreover, the very

natural tendency on the part of

owners to delay the replacement of

obsolescent tonnage until business

improves is responsible for wide-

spread unemployment in the ship-

building and kindred trades.

One method by which the freight

market could be stabilised and the

shipping industry in general restor-

ed to a healthier condition is the

laying-up of surplus tonnage by

mutual arrangement between Brit-

ish and foreign owners. This ex-

pedient, which was recommended at

the Hamburg Conference by Mr.

John Denholm in his presidential

address, would involve "the volun-

tary regulation of supply to meet

the demand by the adjustment of

the number of ships offered to the

number of cargoes to be carried."

Theoretically the scheme is an ex-

cellent one, but it is exceedingly

doubtful whether it would prove

workable. A more practical, if less

drastic, way of reducing surplus

tonnage has been suggested, viz.,

that ships approaching the limit of

their effective service should in-

variably be broken up instead of

being sold. Each year since 1922

has brought an increase in the per-

centage of obsolete tonnage, com-

prising vessels over twenty years

of age. These veterans are chiefly

to be found in the merchant fleets

of Spain, Sweden, Italy and Japan,

and not a few were purchased from

British owners. Had they been

broken up instead the present

volume of redundant tonnage would

have been appreciably less.

BRITISH OWNERS' HANDICAPS.

Outside the industry itself few

people realise what British ship-

ping has to contend with in the

form of State-subsidised competi-

tion. With the possible exception

of Germany where Government aid

is no longer extended on a large

scale, Great Britain is the only

country in the world where the

shipping trade has to stand entre-

ly on its own feet. Attention has

been focussed lately on American

legislation, but the United States

is far from being the only Gov-

ernment which shows a paternal

interest in national shipping. In

almost every case the foreign ship-

owner can look to his Government

for financial aid when he wishes

to enlarge or modernise his fleet.

Schemes for the State guarantee of

capital for this purpose exist, or

are under consideration, in the

United States, France, Italy, Swe-

den, Denmark, Spain and Finland,

while in many instances national

shipping is further assisted by

legislation which discriminates

against alien flags.

No such advantages are enjoyed

by the British shipowner, who is

left very much to his own devices.

If he builds a new ship on bor-

rowed capital, he has to provide

ample security and pay the normal

rate of interest, and once the ship

is afloat he has to run her in com-

petition with foreign vessels con-

structed by subsidy, and, not in-

frequently, protected by legisla-

tion from rivalry on certain trade

routes. The fact that British ship-

ping, despite these handicaps, is

able to hold its own, must be

considered proof of our national

genius for the conduct of maritime

trade.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

While the general outlook for

shipping may not be such as to

justify a spirit of optimism, one

source of undiluted satisfaction is

to be found in the unmistakable

collapse of the principle of State

ownership. On every hand the

Governments that were so ill-ad-

vised as to enter this sphere of

enterprise are withdrawing as

rapidly as possible of all Govern-

ment commitments. Apart from

public admissions this has been

made plain by the supersession

of Admiral W. S. Benson as chair-

man of the Shipping Board, the ad-

miral having been the foremost

American advocate of State own-

ership.

On the other hand, American

shipping firms are already taking

advantage of the new system of

Government loans for new con-

struction. During the past fort-

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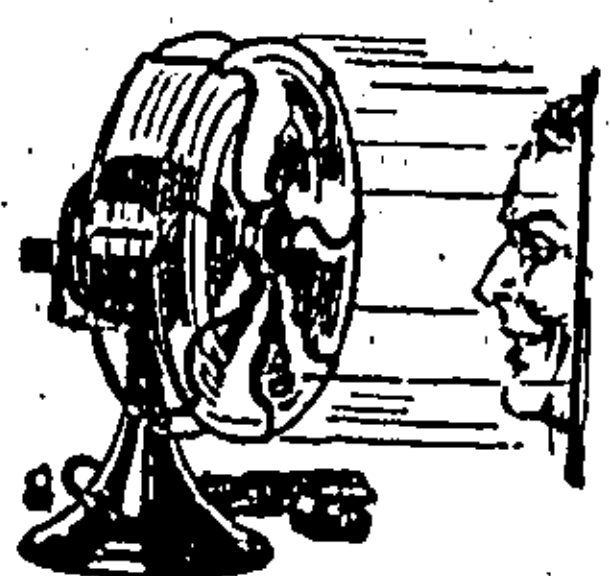
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Strand, W.C.2.

DEATH.

LIDDELL.—On July 12, 1928, Mrs.
Charles Oswald Liddell, be-
loved wife of Captain Charles
Oswald Liddell of Shirenewton
Hall, Shirenewton, near Lon-
don.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, July 18, 1928.

FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION.

There have been many indica-
tions of late that considerable
preparations are being made by
the principal political parties at
home with reference to the forth-
coming General Election, which
takes place next year. It is an
open secret that the Bill recently
passed by which votes were given
to women of 21 years of age, was
hurried forward by the Govern-
ment in the hope that this
change in the franchise law would
probably benefit the Conserva-
tives much more than any of the
other parties. In view, it should
be stated, that does not find ac-
ceptance in the minds of all the
members of the Cabinet, as Earl
Birkenhead, for one, has not
hesitated to declare both before
and since the Bill's passage into
the Statute Book that he has
grave doubts as to the wisdom of
the Government enacting such a
piece of legislation at the present
time. Others equally solicitous
for the advancement of sound
conservative policies also "have
their doubts," some going so far
as to say that it is inevitable that
the youthful voters now en-
franchised for the first time are
much more likely to listen to and
be attracted by the flashy,
showy and indeed the "revolu-
tionary" measures of the Radicals
and the "Reds" rather than by
the matured, serious and sensible

views of the Conservatives. Time
alone can tell, and it may be safely
affirmed that there will be quite
a considerable amount of diver-
sity shown among the new as
among the more seasoned voters.

Many months ago, both the
Liberal and the Labour Parties
announced that they intended to
prepare for the General Election
in a manner that would leave
little to chance and that wherever
there seemed something tanta-
mount to a hope of victory they
intended that their candidate
should put their Party's views be-
fore the electors. The Liberals,
judging by the results of by-
elections during the past year,
have cause to rejoice, as it is
evident that their reorganization,
mainly, we believe, under the
guidance of that astute and ex-
perienced Parliamentarian, Sir
Herbert Samuel, has now reach-
ed a state of equilibrium which it
cannot be said to have enjoyed for
a long time past. As for the La-
bour Party, it must be said that
they are to-day generally regard-
ed as evincing a marked improve-
ment in many respects. Their
brief spell of office in 1924 evi-
dently did much good to the minds
of their leaders, enabling them to
consider England and the Empire
in truer perspective. Their re-
pudiation of the aims of the "In-
dependent" and "Red" elements
who were for long an integral
and not inconsiderable portion of
their Party has greatly streng-
thened their prospects, so far as
concerns the country as a whole.

In this regard the latest develop-
ment is significant, for we have
the Communist Party—numerically
insignificant—practically
announcing that they are even
more "independent" than the
"I.L.P." and so sure of themselves
and their "Red" revolutionary
ideas that they intend to "run
their own candidates," particu-
larly in opposition to the more pro-
minent leaders of the Labour
Party. While the Labour Party
is unlikely to be dismayed by
such a threat, it is of much more
importance to the Conservatives
and the Liberals, who are sure to
gain by such wrangling in the
Labourite ranks.

It is of course too early to say
anything definite regarding the
forthcoming General Election,
but evidently it will be one of
the most important that has been
fought during the past decade.
By-election results, though by no
means a satisfactory indication
as to how the political pendulum
is really swinging, are un-
questionably something "to go
upon." If one is rash enough to
prophecy, it may therefore be
helpful to note that since the last
General Election the "Conser-
vative" Party has had only 1 gain, 11
losses and, in 25 constituencies,
no change of member. The
Liberals, as already indi-
cated, have done much better,
thanks largely to an intensified
and much-needed re-organisation
of their Party. They have had 5
wins, 3 losses and "no change"
in 3 constituencies. As to the
Labour Party, who generally
make a greater effort on by-election
occasions than either of the
other Parties, they have had 9
wins, 1 loss and "no change" in
6 constituencies.

The Locally-Engaged.

Whilst we cordially agree with
some of the sentiments expressed
by Mr. J. P. Braga in his letter to
the Press upon the subject of the
increased salaries to be enjoyed
by Home-recruited members of
the local Government service, we
very much fear the worthy
gentleman is knocking his head
against a brick wall. If, he asks,
the Unofficial members of Coun-
cil have thought fit to recom-
mend an increase of salaries to
the above-defined employees, why
have they not pleaded for the
locally-engaged man? In the
first place, we do not suppose the
Unofficial members were asked to
consider the claims of the latter,
simply because Government has
not advanced such claims; and it
is most unlikely that, in Hong
Kong, an Unofficial member would
go out of his way thus to suggest
the emendation of the new rules.

In the second place, there is the
law of supply and demand to be
taken into account. The jobs
held by the local men are, in the
majority of cases, the inferior
jobs, and there is never any dif-
ficulty, we understand, in filling
them. Of course, in any sphere
of activity they are seldom filled
satisfactorily, which is another
argument against a wholesale ad-
dition to the salaries of the
locally-engaged civil servant. Mr.
Braga touches the root of the
matter, we think, when he alludes
to the principle of the labourer
being worthy of his hire. How
many of the locally-engaged la-
bourers are worthy of their hire?
Some, without a doubt, but not
enough to justify the considera-
tion of an increase of pay
throughout Government service.

A snake, two feet long, was dis-
covered by Chinese bathers at
North Point early yesterday morn-
ing.

Local quarantine restrictions im-
posed against arrivals from Bang-
kok on account of cholera have been
removed.

At about noon yesterday, the
Central Fire Station responded to
a call, which turned out to be a
false alarm.

The police raided a house in
Kwai Wan-lane early yesterday and
arrested four "undesirables," all of
whom were unemployed.

Having attempted suicide, by
taking an overdose of opium, a
Chinese woman, living at Li Chi-
street, Wanchai, was taken to hos-
pital.

Lo Tse, an unemployed cook, was
found unconscious by the police,
with injuries to his head and body.
He was removed to the Kwong Wah
Hospital.

Two poor blind boys, about 15
years of age, accidentally fell into
the harbour at Yau-mat ferry wharf
and were removed to Kwong Wah
Hospital suffering from immersion
and facial injuries.

A Government motor car was in-
volved in an accident in Nathan-
road yesterday afternoon, when it
came into collision with a lorry
carrying a load of bricks, at the
entrance to Kimberley-road.

A Chinese was fined \$125, by Mr.
W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy yesterday, for keeping a com-
mon gaming house in Shanghai-
street and of being in possession of
102 *pin* lottery tickets. Mr. Leo
d'Almeida appeared for the defence.
The defendant's wife was discharg-
ed on her husband admitting sole
responsibility.

Probate of the will of Mr. Kwok
King-ku (otherwise Kwong Lai-
shan), who died on Feb. 11, has
been granted to Kwok Ping-hok and
Leung Yat-cho, accountants of the
Chung Wah tea-house, No. 18, Des
Voeux-road West, and of the Fu
Lan tea-house, No. 80, Queen's-road
West, respectively. They are
directed to pay out the monthly
profits of deceased's holding in
these two tea-houses to the widow
and son, until the son shall attain
his majority. The estate in Hong
Kong has been sworn at \$8,000.

Dean Williams, of the Faculty of
Journalism in the University of
Missouri, who is at present on a
visit to the Far East, called upon
several old newspaper friends in
Hong Kong this morning.

Letters of administration to the
estate of Kwong Mi-tak, who died
intestate on March 18, have been
granted to her husband, Mr. Wong
Man-sang, a compradore of Ex-
change-building, 4th floor. Estate
in Hong Kong is valued at \$8,500.

A three-year-old Chinese child,
who had been left in Spring Garden-
lane on Monday while its guardian,
a Chinese woman, went to a near-
by store to purchase, was nowhere
to be seen on the woman's return.
The case was reported to the police.

The residence of Mrs. De Coudar
at No. 63b, Wongschoong-road,
was ransacked by robbers during
her absence on Sunday last. Prop-
erty to the value of \$200 was
stolen, and there were signs that
the thieves had partaken of a meal
before leaving the place.

Sentence of 12 months' hard
labour and 20 strokes was passed on
a banishment by Mr. R. E. Lindsell
at the Central Magistracy this morn-
ing. The defendant's record show-
ed that he had been sent to gaol in
1919 for stealing and again in
1922. He was ultimately banished
for life on January 1926.

Ho Kai-ye, Ho Kai-chee and Ho
Kai-lol were summoned by the
Secretary for Chinese Affairs for
permitting their premises on one
of the floors of No. 23 and 25
Peel-street being used for immoral
purposes. The defendants were re-
presented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ and
the case was adjourned until
Monday at 11.30 a.m.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.

QUIET CARAVANSERAI IN
CITY'S CENTRE.

EXCELLENT CATERING.

Situate in the heart of the
business centre of the Colony and
as well appointed as any modern
hostelry can be, the new St. Francis
Hotel in Queen's-road Central is an
excellent establishment for local
residents who, while wishing for
the quiet and comforts of home life,
do not care to run an establishment
of their own.

The hotel, which contains 40 com-
fortably furnished rooms also offers
excellent food which is prepared in
a sanitary, up-to-date kitchen under
the supervision of the management.
The hotel also has its own re-
frigerating plant and makes its own
ice, whilst a Kelvinator is fitted in
the bar which keeps the drinks
nice and cool—a big factor in these
hot days.

On the ground floor is a grill
room on the left of the main en-
trance which gives visitors a cool
feeling with its nicely arranged
palms, whilst the reception counter
is to the right of the lift. Upstairs
on the first floor are found the bar
on the right and the residents'
dining room on the left, both
furnished with wicker tables, chairs
and settees. Pot palms and fine
pictures on the wall are the main
items of decoration. The rest of
this floor and those on the floor
above are given up to double and
single bedrooms.

The Hotel has been entirely
renovated and it is the manage-
ment's aim to keep the catering
department up to an excellent state
of service, both for residents and
daily patrons.

PROMENADE NIGHT.

PROGRAMME AT VOLUNTEER
HEADQUARTERS.

Fine weather is now all that is
required to ensure the success of
the first of this season's Promenade
Concerts organised by the Concert
Committee of the Hong Kong
Volunteer Defence Corps, which is
to take place at the Volunteer
Headquarters on Friday evening,
commencing at 9.15.

Mr. W. H. Fitz-Earle, A.R.C.M.,
the Bandmaster of the 2nd Bat-
talion The King's Own Scottish
Borderers, has arranged an excel-
lent programme of band music, in-
cluding a number of well-known
selections. The soloist for the
evening will be Mrs. O. C. Womack,
who is singing to band accompani-
ment, "The Heart of a Rose"
(Nicholls) and "Bereave de
Jocelyn" (Godard). The full band
programme is as follows:—

Grand March—"Spirit of
Pageantry" (Fletcher).
Overture—"Mantana" (Wallace).
Selection—"Lilac Time"
(Schubert).
Cornet Solo (Echo) "Sizilietta"
(Blon).
"Aloha" Septette.
Alpine Scene—"Les Echo des
Bois" (Damare).
Overture—"William Tell"
(Rossini).
Three Dances—"Henry VIII."
(German).
Selection—"The Gondoliers"
(Sullivan).

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

Customer. "But this new style
doesn't really suit me, you know."
Assistant. "Perhaps not quite,
Modom. But we should be so
grateful to Modom if she would set
the fashion by wearing it."

The Girl. "Guess what's happen-
ed, dear. I've been psyched, and
it seems I'm not in love with you
at all. The mistake was due to a
fright-I had as a child."

A doctor and a dentist were in-
timate friends for many years, but
neither knew the age of the other.
(Aberdonians never give anything
away.) At last the dentist died,
and the doctor thought that he
would now be able to ascertain his
dead friend's age. He attended the
funeral, approached the coffin, and
looked at the brass plate. This is
what he read:

"Angus McLeod: Dentist. (Hours
10-4)."

Jones (seeing his wife off on the
train): "Now, my dear, as soon as
ever you arrive you must telegraph."
Mrs. Jones (eagerly): "Yes, my
love. How much shall I telegraph
for?"

The world now uses about 20,000-
000 fewer hairpins a day. But
(comments "Eve"), think of the pro-
sperity this must have brought to
manufacturers of pipecleaners.

A workman said to his minister:
"Yes, sir, I've been out of work a
long time, but I managed to get a
bit of a job last Sunday, and earned
five bob." Parson: "What, James,
you broke the Sabbath?" James:
"Well, sir, one of us had to be
broke."

A conversation with an old
Dartmoor farmer's wife turned on
an empty house in the neighbour-
hood.

"I am surprised," said the visitor,
"that such a fine place should stand
empty so long."
"Ah, sir," replied the old lady,
"it's a fine house, but it's festive
with rats."

"I see you have a sign in your
window, 'we aim to please,'" re-
marked the irritated customer.
"Yes," replied the shopkeeper,
"that is our motto."
"Well," retorted the customer,
"take my advice and remove the card
until you have had a little target
practice."

First Humorist: "Do you read
your jokes to your wife?"
Second Ditto: "Yes, and when
she doesn't laugh I know it's a
good one."

"And how did you like the ser-
mon on Sunday, Mrs. Jones?" as-
ked the new curate, with a simper-
ing smile. "Very good indeed, sir,"
said Mrs. Jones, "and so instruc-
tive. We really didn't know what
sin was till you came here."

A teacher found it very difficult
to explain fractions to a class of
small children. During the exam-
ples little Doris declared that she
would rather have half a jam tart
than two-thirds of it.
"How often have I tried to drive
it into you," said the exasperated
teacher, "that two-thirds of any-
thing is more than a half? Now
you all know," she went on, turn-
ing to the others, "that Doris pre-
fers a small portion of jam tart to
a large piece. Isn't she a strange
child?"

Doris, having thus been held up
as a model of stupidity, put up her
hand.
"Well," asked the teacher sharply,
"Please, teacher," said Doris, in
a small, clear voice, "I don't like
jam tart!"

TEASERS.

Answer The "China
Mail" Questions.
TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half
a dozen questions, not tremendously
difficult to answer but not always
so simply solved as may be thought,
appear on this page. These, as in
the past, are compiled by the
"China Mail" staff and include from
time to time questions of local
interest. Answers are given on
Page seven.

1. Who crossed Niagara Falls on
a tight-rope in five minutes?
2. What are the usual G.P.O.
hours of business in Hong Kong?
3. Who wrote the "Four Horse-
men of the Apocalypse?"
4. What road in the Hill District
is open to motor traffic?
5. Which is the highest building
in Egypt?
6. Who was Sir David Sankar?

ALLEGED FRAUD.

SON CHARGED WITH CRIME
AGAINST HIS FATHER.

WARRANT ISSUED.

After Police Sergeant Cleme had given evidence of arrest yesterday, in the case in which Fok Chung-yuen is charged on three counts of fraud on his father, Fok Kam-chuen, and the Bank of Canton, Mr. F. C. Jenkin (for the prosecution) called Fok Kam-chuen as a witness.

The call was not answered, and after leaving the Court for a short while, Mr. T. Murphy, Acting Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, reported to the Magistrate that there was no one answering to that name outside the Court.

Mr. Jenkin:—In those circumstances, I ask for the usual warrant.

Mr. Lindsell:—Falling personal service, you must prove that these two addresses are the known addresses of the man.

Mr. Jenkin then called into the witness box Mr. Ua Hwe-fan, Secretary of the Bank of Canton, who said, in reply to Counsel, that he was present in the Supreme Court when Fok Kam-chuen gave evidence as plaintiff in an action there. As far as the witness re-



Dr. Max Huber, a judge of the Hague World Court, who has just been named President of the International Red Cross. He formerly served as vice-president of this organization.

membered, Fok Kam-chuen swore then that he resided at No. 8, Hillier-street. On Monday last the witness went with Sergeant Cleme to that address and inquired for Fok Kam-chuen. Although Fok was not found the witness understood that that was one of Fok's residences, and a girl there claimed to be a daughter of Fok. The witness and the Sergeant then went to No. 86, Kowloon Tong, to look for Fok but the people there asked them to go to the Hillier-street house.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, replying to the Magistrate, said that from his instructions he could say that Fok Kam-chuen was not in the Colony and that the constable was so informed when serving the subpoena.

Sergeant Cleme, who gave evidence of serving the subpoena at both of Fok Kam-chuen's addresses, but did not find the man at either place, and merely left copies of the subpoena at both houses, was then questioned. He said that he was not informed that Fok was out of the Colony when he served the subpoena.

On the application of Mr. Jenkin, his Worship then issued a warrant for the bringing, if possible, of Fok Kam-chuen before the Court on Tuesday next at 11.15 a.m., and accordingly remanded the prisoner until then.

QUIPS IN COURTS.

Judge Sturges, at West London County Court, to a debtor who said he wanted "to pay the whole lot": "Good gracious, you ought to be photographed."

Man at Willesden: "He hit me under the 'banister' rail, and once before he smashed in my front panels."

"He is single," said a plaintiff at West London County Court. Judge Sturges: "Very well, he must pay for it 10s. a month."

Witness at Feltham: "When he said what he did, what he said was that he did nothing."

"Oh, what wicked lies," said a witness at West London County Court. "What else can you expect from a woman?"

Willesden woman who wanted a separation order was asked if she or her husband had left the other. "No," she said, "it's rather awkward. We have only one room. He won't leave me and I can't leave him because I have nowhere to go."

LONDON "SPECIALS."

EIGHT THOUSAND REVIEWED
BY THE PRINCE.

TWO MILES' WALK.

The conscientious manner in which the Prince of Wales always carries out, even the smallest detail of his public duties was never better illustrated than when he attended the annual parade of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary in Hyde Park, declares the "Morning Post."

There, on the exhibition ground in front of the Knightsbridge Barracks, the parade, 8,000 strong, was drawn up in line four miles deep. It stretched for a quarter of a mile, and to those watching in the quivering heat of a perfect June afternoon, it seemed a big enough task for the Prince to have to walk the length of this long, unwavering line and make the inspection.

That he should inspect only the front rank was, in fact, suggested to the Prince. He insisted, however, on seeing every man and inspecting every rank, a task that occupied three-quarters of an hour and entailed a walk of nearly two miles.

With the Prince, who wore the frock dress of the Welsh Guards, were Sir Walter Allen, in command of this great body of citizens, and the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks.

Founder of the Force. About 20,000 people had gathered to see the impressive ceremony, which was concluded by a march past, with the Prince taking the salute. Among them were the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Charles Batho) and the Lady Mayoress, and 12 of the London Borough Mayors. A veteran figure who attracted much attention was Sir Edward Ward, wearing the purple sash of the G.B.E. He it was who founded the force in 1914, and as its present honorary Commander-in-Chief he gave the word for the Royal salute. Mr. Edward Short, a former Home Secretary, and many representatives of the police were also present.

Nothing more astonished the onlookers than the smartness of these Special Constables, who, ordinary citizens in their workaday lives, are yet able to turn out with all the dignity and efficiency of a police force in time of emergency. The majority of them are aged under 40.

Among the divisions paraded was the A. A. Section, composed of those who find motor-cars, which they drive personally or which are driven by chauffeurs enrolled as Special Constables. There were also divisions supplied by the Honourable Artillery Company, the General Post Office, three business houses, and by hospital students.

AVENING CALM.

NO BOYCOTT OF NEW
CURATE.

RECTOR'S VOYAGE.

All was calm at Avon, Gloucestershire, when the Rev. Edward Dent Gardner, of The Close, Farmington, Northleach, started his duties as curate-in-charge during the two years' inhibition of the rector, the Rev. Oswald Ernest Hayden, as the result of the findings of a commission of inquiry. There was no indication of the boycott of the church which it had been rumoured might be made as a protest against the sentence on the rector.

Among the congregation of sixty—only slightly below the usual number—many well-known faces were missing from the choir and congregation, but, on the other hand, there were many new faces and a number which had not been seen in the church for some time. The appointment of the Rev. E. D. Gardner by the Bishop of Gloucester was announced. The stipend is £350 a year.

After his sermon, in which he made no reference to the circumstances in which he had been appointed, Mr. Gardner said: "In such a difficult situation I do not propose to say anything. I shall try to do my best for the parish." Mr. Gardner later paid a visit to the Rector, who had not attended the service.

Mr. Hayden, beyond stating that he was not appealing against the sentence of the Bishop, declined to make any comment when interviewed.

"I am not expecting any package," said the lady of the house.

"This is the number," persisted the driver of the delivery van, looking at his book again. "Name's Robinson, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"No, 74."

"That's our number."

"Then it's for you."

"It must be a case of mistaken identity."

"No, mum, it's a case of beer."

TWO GIRLS WANTED.

JANET GAYNOR IN A SPLENDID
PICTURE.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

Janet Gaynor, the enchanting heroine of "7th Heaven," is seen in an entirely new and different role in "2 Girls Wanted," which is being screened at the Queen's Theatre for final performance to-day. Dealing mainly with the struggles of two typical working girls, the story is simple and very interesting, and is notable for the fact that it is Miss Gaynor's first picture in the role of comedienne. The part of Marianna is splendidly enacted by her, which considering the strong contrast of this picture and "7th Heaven" is sufficient proof of her capabilities as an actress of exceptional quality, establishing her in the front rank of film-stars.

Glenn Tryon, well-known as a comedian, ably supports Miss Gaynor in making the picture a success. Marie Mosquini, who played in "7th Heaven," is sister to the heroine in this picture including other notables in a strong cast.

PRYING CLAUSE.

DIRECTORS' FEES TO BE
DISCLOSED.

NEW BILL.

Men of affairs are awaiting with interest the report stage of the Companies Bill in the House of Commons, for it is thought that unless further amendment takes place this measure will be the means of driving some of the best brains in Britain out of commerce and industry.

The Bill was promoted to regulate and control the affairs of public companies in the interests of shareholders and the general public. Clauses, however, have been introduced which, it is held, will have exactly the opposite effect.

The clause that is causing most concern provides that the annual accounts to be laid before the shareholders shall contain particulars showing:—
The total amount paid to the directors (other than a managing director who is not chairman of the company) as remuneration for their services, inclusive of all fees percentages or other emoluments paid to or receivable by them by or from the company or by or from any subsidiary company.

550,000-A-Year-Men. This means that in many great business it will be shown that certain directors are receiving up to £30,000 and even £50,000 a year.

"The result," said the director of a great concern recently, "will be that some little shareholder who knows nothing about business, will want to know why a particular director is getting £50,000 a year."

A man drawing £50,000 must be associated with a big company. Therefore, what appreciable difference would £50,000 make to the dividends? The explanation of the directors' large fee will be that it is made up of percentages on the business brought about by this man's acumen and skill.

If it were not for that shareholders would not get the dividends they enjoy. Moreover, although a man may be credited in the company's book with receiving £50,000, actually he handles only about half that sum, for the Government takes about £25,000 by way of income tax and super tax. How many of these men will stand to be shot at by inquisitive shareholders at the annual meeting?

On this point a director of a company of world-wide repute said:—

"I know a director who has been drawing £50,000 a year. He announced his intention of retiring as the result of this inquisitorial clause, and has agreed to reconsider his decision only at the solicitation of the chief shareholder, who knows that the £50,000 paid to this director means a vastly larger sum on the credit side of the company's balance sheet."

A REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

Thompson's Chocolate Malted Milk is one of the most nourishing and desirable of foods. It is highly concentrated, and yet is easily assimilated. Instant energy flows into the blood stream.

It makes an excellent cool drink for the hot weather—add 3 teaspoonsful to a glass of cool milk, place in the shaker, which is provided free with each 1lb. tin, and shake vigorously, add a little chilled ice and you have a cold drink especially appetizing.

Thompson's Chocolate Malted Milk can be obtained from all the leading stores and hotels, or from the local agents: Messrs. Hui & Hui Co., Alexandra Building 2nd floor.

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's
Questions.

1. Charles Blondin, in 1859.
2. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily; 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Sundays.
3. Vicente Blasco Ibanez.
4. Stubbs-road.
5. The Pyramid of Cheops.
6. An American. Evangelist and hymn writer. Associated with D. L. Moody in the compilation of "Sacred Songs and Solos."

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED
IN THE "MAIL."

- To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Two Girls Wanted."
To-day—World Theatre; "Circe, the Enchantress."
To-day—Star Theatre; "Down the Stretch."
July 19-21—Queen's Theatre; "Hotel Imperial."
July 19-21—World Theatre; "Three Faces East."
July 19-21—Star Theatre; "The Music Master."
July 20—Promenade concert at Volunteer Parade Ground at 9.15 p.m.
July 22-24—Queen's Theatre; "Frisco Sally Levy."
July 22-24—World Theatre; "The Show Off."
July 22-24—Star Theatre; "Hell's High Road."
July 24-25—World Theatre; "Forty Winks."
July 24-25—Star Theatre; "The Coming of Amos."
July 25-28—Queen's Theatre; "Sorrows of Satan."
July 25-28—World Theatre; "Mark of Zorro."
July 26-28—Star Theatre; "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."
Lammert's Auctions.
July 19—At 14, Granville-rd. (Top Floor). Kowloon, household furniture, 11 a.m.
July 20—At 94, Nathan-rd., Kowloon (first floor), household furniture, 11 a.m.
Meetings.
July 19—H. K. Football Club extraordinary general meeting, board room of Messrs. Jardines, 5.30 p.m.
July 23—H.K.V.D.C. Sports Committee meeting at Headquarters, 5.45 p.m.

The "North China Daily Mail" says:—Many soldiers belonging to the Nationalist Army are coming into the foreign Concessions to make purchases, especially in the Japanese Concession. Many of them were to be seen recently, unarmed, in the Chung Yuen store in the Ashai-road. They all seem particularly partial to horn-rimmed glasses. Many of them are mere youths and some speak English fairly well. Their education also seems to be much above that of the ordinary type of Chinese soldier. Many of them hail from the Shanghai district and they were smilingly greeted by the shop assistants in the Chung Yuen store, the majority of the employees being natives of Shanghai and Canton.

THE PSYCHIC HEALER

CURES "DIABETES."

I had been suffering from 'diabetes' for many years. I had gone under many treatments, but all in vain. I had no hope of recovery. I was told by one of my friends to see the 'Psychic Healer' now staying in the Hotel Savoy. So, I went to consult him, who gave me a few 'Tawizes.' I acted according to his instructions and now I am completely cured of my disease.

I offer my sincere thanks to the renowned 'Spiritualist.'

(Sgd.) E. S. YIP.

57, Caine Road.

Hong Kong, 6th July, 1928.

1. If you are in mental or physical sufferings or the victim of diseases.
 2. If you wish to see or to have a photo of your relative dead or living abroad.
- Consult the world-renowned Spiritualist, Psychist and Occultist either personally or by correspondence.

Consultation Fee \$20.

Visiting hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

THE SECRETARY,

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OF

Exquisite Perfumes just received from Paris, priced at the lowest possible figure.

161-163 Des Voeux Rd. C.
(Near the Sincere Coy.)
Telephone Central 3541.

Husband: "I have found my scarf-pin, dear; I know that you have looked for it, but you would never have found it where it was."

Wife: "Really! Wherever did you find it then?"

Husband: "Why, it was in that box where you keep my shirt buttons, dear."

The debt collector was again leaving empty-handed, and was, consequently rather grumpy.

"A nice Christian you are," he sneered.

"What do you mean?" asked the debtor.

The collector pointed to a notice, "Y.M.C.A." prominently displayed. "Oh, that," answered the other, airily. "That doesn't mean 'Young Men's Christian Association.' All my creditors know what that stands for. 'You may call again!'"

YOU CAN GET

That
Plenty
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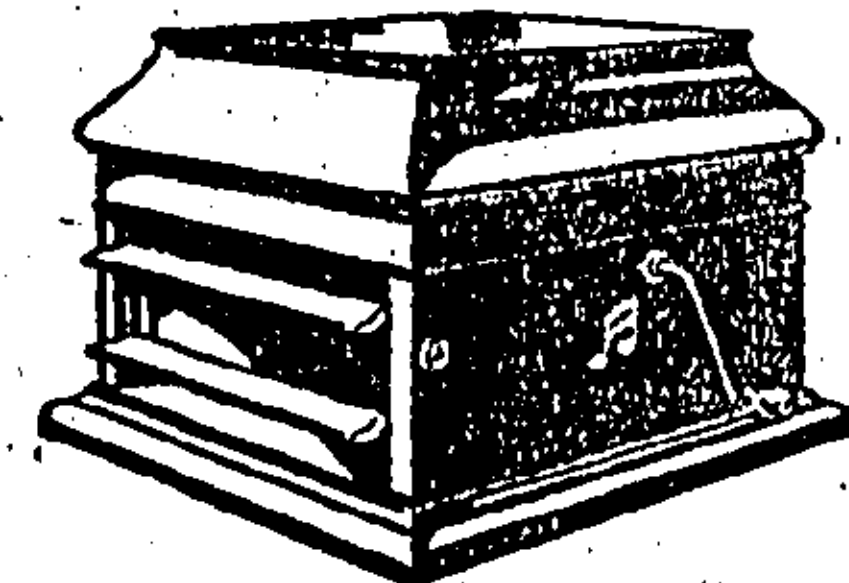
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Doctors are using it
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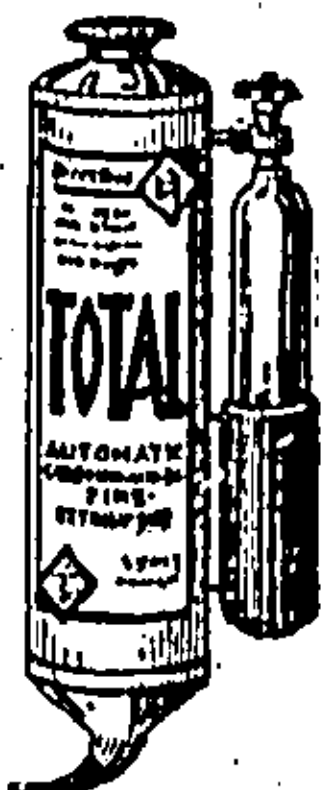
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High Class English Jewellery.

Prickly Heat Powder

A Certain Cure for
PRICKLY HEAT & SUNBURN.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will
speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive
odour due to excessive perspiration.

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NEW SEASON PRESERVED GINGER.
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Factory:—2 Gedown, Praya, Dundas St., Mongkok. Tel. K. 88.

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We are removing from our present
premises (opposite main entrance of the
Hong Kong Hotel) to the new address
at present occupied by "At The Sign of
the Lantern," in the ground floor of
York Building, and have to sell the
entire stock.

No reasonable offer refused.

Sale commenced on 1st. June, 1928.
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Pedder Street.

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Factory:—1A, Sham Chun Street, Mongkok. Tel. K. 400.

MR. DENNIS EADIE.

LONDON ACTOR DIES OF
MENINGITIS.

LESSEE OF "ROYALTY."

Mr. Dennis Eadie, the actor
manager and lessee of the Royalty
Theatre, died in a London nursing
home recently, from cerebral men-
ingitis. He was taken ill at
Brighton with pleurisy and
pneumonia, and was unable to
continue his part in "The House of
the Arrow," at the Vaudeville
Theatre. Following a relapse,
complications set in.

Glasgow was the birthplace, on
Jan. 14, 1875, of Dennis Eadie, one
of the most versatile of our modern
actors. The theatre had little or
no attraction for him as a boy; nor
even during his teens did he show
any desire to enter the theatrical
profession. As a youth he decided
to turn back on his native city, pos-
sibly considering he could not ex-
pect to and there sufficient scope
for his business abilities. So it
happened he came to London, where
presently he found employment as a
clerk in a wholesale house. It
was there he was initiated by the
junior members of the staff into the
delights of amateur theatricals,
quickly gaining for himself no
small credit in comic and serious
parts.

Thus encouraged, Dennis Eadie
decided in taking the bold step of
approaching George Alexander with
the suggestion that he might do
worse than accept him as a mem-
ber of his company at the St. James's.
Unfortunately he met
with a decided rebuff, being advised
to give up all thought of becom-
ing an actor. Strangely enough, not
long after, he found himself cast, in
a revival of "The Idler," for the
role played originally by Alexander,
whose attention he promptly called
to the fact.

Fortune in this particular in-
stance favoured him. Among those
present at the performance was
Alexander, greatly to the joy of the
youthful stage recruit. So well
satisfied was he with Eadie's work
that he at once nominated him a
member of his repertory touring
company, and later selected him to
be his understudy at the St. James's.
To Eadie, however, it seemed that
sufficient use was not made of his
obvious abilities in that capacity, so
off he went to Edward Terry, by
whom he had the luck to be well
received, and with whom he was
destined to enjoy an all-round ex-
perience that later proved emi-
nently serviceable in the struggle to
obtain recognition.

A PLAY WITHOUT A WOMAN.

Eadie's career as a West-end
actor may be said to have begun in
the early part of 1900 with the re-
vival of "The Prisoner of Zenda"
at the St. James's. Shortly after-
wards he migrated to the Court,
where he obtained still further ex-
perience. By this time his reputa-
tion had been established as a pro-
mising young actor, and during the
next few years he had little or no
difficulty in obtaining engagements.
In October, 1907, he received an
offer of a more permanent order
from Miss Lena Ashwell, who just
then was starting in management at
the Kingsway, where she opened
with a piece named "Irene Wyche-
ley." With one brief exception
Eadie remained with her for two
years, steadily gaining experience.
Thence he passed to the Duke of
York's, to take part in the repertory
season in the spring of 1910, and
appearing during it in such widely-
contrasted roles as Falder in
"Justice," Homewear in "The Sen-
timentalist," Philip Madras in "The
Madras House," Tom Wrench in
"Trelawney of the Wells," and
Charley Wilson in "Chains."

No longer content to be merely a
member of a company, Eadie now
decided to venture into manage-
ment, in conjunction with J. E.
Vedrenne. Together they leased
the Royalty, where on April
26, 1911, they made their first
production with a piece entitled
"The Master of Mrs. Chilvera."
Among subsequent productions
were Galsworthy's "The Pigeon,"
and Macdonald Hastings's "The
New Sinner," an extremely clever play,
of which a novel and striking
feature was the total absence of the
female element from the cast.

March 5, 1912, was to prove a
red-letter day in the history of the
Royalty. It was then that Arnold
Bennett and Edward Knoblock's
play "Milestones" was produced,
with Eadie in the character of John
Rhead. It achieved an immediate
and emphatic success, nor was it
withdrawn until after 607 perfor-
mances. Although falling consid-
erably short of this magnificent re-
sult Mr. Knoblock's subsequent
play, "My Lady's Dress," in 1914,
did by no means badly with a run
of 176 performances. Eadie also
made a deep impression as
"Disraeli" in Louis Parker's clever
comedy of that name, produced in
April, 1916. Other pieces present-
ed during the two subsequent years

were "The Hawk," "Home on
Leave," "Remnant," and "Billeted."

In the spring of 1918 a move was
made to the Haymarket, where, in
August of that year, their principal
and last success, "The Freedom of
the Seas," was produced, only to be
withdrawn after a run of 226 per-
formances. Then came the rup-
ture of relations between the part-
ners, Mr. Vedrenne severing his
connection entirely with the Royalty,
and leaving Mr. Eadie to con-
tinue on his own account. Soon
afterwards his place was taken by
Mr. Frank Curzon, and together the
two new partners started with a
revival of Barrie's "The Admirable
Crichton."

Another change occurred in June,
1922, when Eadie appeared at the
Playhouse as Aubrey Tanqueray in
association with Miss Gladys
Cooper in the title-role of Sir
Arthur Pinero's famous play. In
the following year he returned to
the Royalty in "The Love Habit,"
after which came "At Mrs. Beam's"
and "The Eternal Spring." With
the latter he toured for
some time, reappearing at the
Comedy for a season, and thereafter
at the Royalty, in several plays, in-
cluding London engagement being
in the role of the French detective in
"The House of the Arrow" at
the Vaudeville.

Dennis Eadie will be remembered
as a finished actor, who took his
profession seriously, and refused
to acknowledge "juvenile lead,"
"heavy father," and similar old-
fashioned restrictions. Every part,
he said, should be a character study,
and he carried out that principle to
the end.

RUBBER FOR ROADS.

PART OF THE FIXED PRICE
PLAN.

TWO PROBLEMS.

The Hague.—A copy of the
scheme for the valorisation of
rubber has come into my hands
and I am able to give some fur-
ther particulars of the plan.

One feature of interest in the
scheme is that it attempts to
solve two problems by the same
means. The second problem is
that of paving streets with a
material that shall be durable and
as nearly free from vibration and
noise as possible.

Rubber has often been suggest-
ed for this purpose and occasion-
ally used, but its cost and
instability of price have militated
against any extensive develop-
ment of this use. In principle
the scheme is based on the idea
that surplus stocks sold to local
authorities for road-making at a
cost not seriously higher than
that of production would dispose
of such stocks without loss to the
producers and at the same time
leave the producers to meet ordi-
nary commercial demands on pro-
fitable terms.

£1,000,000 Capital.

Mr. P. J. F. Kloppenburg, the
Hague banker, who is responsible
for the proposal, has worked the
scheme out in considerable detail
in order to present it to the inter-
national committee of inquiry.

He proposes the formation of a
"Bank of Rubber Valorisation"
with a capital of £1,000,000, to
be subscribed by producers in pro-
portion to the acreage of their
plantations. Part of this capital
would be paid in cash and part
might be written off against rubber
supplied by the subscribers.
Each subscriber, it is proposed,
should place at the disposal of
the bank at cost price a certain
percentage of his production, and
the bank would supply this to
authorities at no more than a
working profit. Any greater de-
mand for rubber of road-making
can, it is suggested, be met by
"reclaimed" or "regenerated"
rubber, the trade in which may
thus be increased. — "Daily Mail"
correspondent.



Are you a "wet blanket?" Is
your liver torpid? Are you ill-
tempered, gloomy, bilious, dull,
depressed? If so your need is
Pinkettes, the dainty little laxa-
tive regulators. Just a couple
to-night, and you'll enjoy your
breakfast, feel ever so much bet-
ter, brighter and more com-
panionable to-morrow morning.
Of chemists everywhere.

A WORLD MAP.

FIFTY YEARS WITH ROYAL
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

MR. REEVES & EXPLORERS.

There can be few people out-
side a comparatively small circle
of explorers who know more
about the remoter parts of the
world than does Mr. Edward A.
Reeves, map curator and instruc-
tor in practical astronomy and
surveying, of the Royal Geogra-
phical Society, who is to be pre-
sented with its Victoria Gold
Medal.

It was in June, 1878, that Mr.
Reeves went to the society as an
assistant in the map-room, so
that he now completes his
fiftieth year of service.

"As one might expect," Mr.
Reeves told an "Observer" repre-
sentative, "I have during my fifty
years with the R.G.S., come into
contact with many of the most in-
teresting people one could possi-
bly meet. I have trained, during
my time, in geographical surveying
the staffs of many explora-
tions, including those of Joseph
Thompson in East Africa, the
Scott, Shackleton, and Mawson
Expeditions to the Antarctic,
and some of the staffs of the
Everest climb. I was only reckon-
ing the other day that some 600
or 700 students must have passed
through my hands. Some were
travellers who were going into
the wilds for sport and adventure;
others were more serious men
whose ambition was to know
more of the little-known outposts
of the world. It was essential,
of course, before setting out on such
hazardous journeys that they
should have some sort of maps.
Thus they have come to me for
my assistance. On their return
they have come again, and with
the aid of their notes I have com-
piled more complete maps and
charts, all of which are filed here
at the society's headquarters,
ready for future use.

177,000 MAPS.

"Some idea of the growth of
the Society's activities may be
gathered from the fact that
when I first came here, there were
only 35,000 maps and charts,
compared with 177,000 to-day;
again, instead of 500 atlases we
now have 1,600. There were no
photos or lantern slides when I
first came, but in recent years a
steady collection of these has
been made from returned travel-
lers and other sources, until now
we have 71,000 photos and 22,000
lantern slides, of all parts of the
world, which, as you may imagine,
greatly stimulate the interest in
our lectures.

"Incidentally, I might add that
all the people who have come to
me have not been Englishmen. I
have had Frenchmen, Japanese,
Chinese, Negroes from West
Africa, Indians, and even one
Tibetan, one of four youngsters
sent over by the Government.
One of my most eminent students
was Dr. Hamilton Rice, Vice-
President of the American Geogra-
phical Society, which is now start-
ing a similar course of instruc-
tion. Until recently the Colonial
Office had been sending classes of
some twenty to fifty students for
instruction, which would help
them in their future duties as
Commissioners or other Govern-
ment officials in the remoter parts
of the Empire and British pos-
sessions."

FOREIGN HONOURS.

When Mr. Reeves was appointed
to his present position he edited
the new edition of "Hints to Trav-
ellers," the Society's guide-
book. He has also been respon-
sible, in addition to his notes and
papers, for the Society's paper,
for an interesting volume on maps
and map-making. In addition to
his services to the Society, he has
rendered valuable assistance to
foreign Powers, for which he
has received official recognition.
In 1919 he was made a Chevalier
of the Order of the Crown by the
King of the Belgians, chiefly for
writing on Survey subjects, some
of which were translated into
French for the use of the Belgian
Officers, and for cartographical
work for the Belgian Government
during the war. Again, in 1922
he was awarded the Cullum Gold
Medal of the American Geogra-
phical Society for improvements
in surveying instruments and
methods.

It is interesting to note that
the presentation of the Victoria
Gold Medal to Mr. Reeves will be
an honour of more than usual
significance, for it is not a periodi-
cal occurrence, but one which is
made on almost rare occasions.
The last recipient was Sir
Charles Close, the present Presi-
dent of the Royal Geographical
Society.

Wife: "Do you know I have a
very little mouth." In the glass it
doesn't look large enough to hold
my tongue."
Husband (testily): "It isn't!"

PAMELA.

SUMMER SALE.

NOW PROCEEDING UNTIL AUGUST 31st.

Evening Dresses & Afternoon Frocks
from \$49.00

Straw Hats Half Price.

Voile Dresses \$10.50 and \$15.00.

Gloves \$2.00 per pair.

Pinet's Shoes \$10.00 per pair.

Artificial Flowers \$1.00 each.

Caron & Rosine Perfumes at Cost Price.

All these goods must be cleared to make
room for our new autumn shipments.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A Refreshing Summer Necessity



Eskimo
Pie

Ice Cream
Cake

Cooling, Invigorating and a
Wholesome Food.

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will welcome you.

Living is cheap, taxation
low, educational facilities ex-
cellent and the climate un-
surpassed.

For those contemplating
farming free training with
board and lodging is arranged.

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SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
working in co-operation with
the Overseas Settlement Depart-
ment of the Imperial Govern-
ment, exists solely to help and
advise settlers.

Full details will be supplied
by the London Office of the
Association.

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NAM WAH

BRAND.

NEW SEASON GINGER.

Well Preserved.

Colour and Wholesomeness Guaranteed.

Nam Wah Preserved Ginger Manufactured in Hong Kong.

Sport Columns

EMPIRE SHOOT.

BRITAIN WINS CHALLENGE CUP.

London, Yesterday. At Bisley the Empire Challenge Cup was won by Britain with 2,203 points. Australia scored 2,186, India 2,174 and Canada 2,156.—Ruter.

LATE A. M. GRIEVE.

FAMOUS GALA AND BORDER CRICKETER.

At the ripe age of three score and ten the "grand old man of Border cricket" has passed away. Everyone in the South knew A. M. Grieve, who played with and against several generations of Border cricketers. He was a batsman and a stylist, but on occasion he could also get wickets, sometimes with overhand bowling and sometimes with lobes when batsmen had defied all other kinds of attack.

He played the real old-fashioned W. G. Grace book cricket. His wrist work was always a treat to watch, whether he were cutting square or driving to the off side, but the leg glide had no place in his game; it was the old-time hearty leg hit he went in for. How he used to get up on his toes for a big drive, and how he kept his right foot firm within the crease to play forward, with a perfectly straight bat, at a good-length ball!

A. M. Grieve had the technical part of cricket from A to Z, and he undoubtedly possessed, and had read over and over again, the best collection of cricket literature in Scotland. He played cricket from boyhood almost up to his death, and was an out-and-out enthusiast. He ultimately became president of the Scottish Cricket Union, and few men were more worthy or more suited to fill that chair. A. M. Grieve did his bit for Scottish cricket if ever a man did.

Several matches he played for Selkirk when the Gala Club had no ground, and many times for the South of Scotland. For years he was one of the leading players at the cricket "weeks" at Huntlyburn, when the Hon. J. C. Maxwell Scott had his famous matches, in which most of Scotland's leading players took part from time to time, and also many famous Englishmen.

His connection with the Gala Club lasted for half a century. Away back in 1886 he scored 81, not out, against Langholm, who had the assistance of Terry, the Grange professional. In another early match against Langholm A. M. Grieve made 105, not out. In 1894 he had 55 against Selkirk, and also had five wickets. On a number of occasions he was chiefly responsible for Gala defeating the "Souters."

Probably the finest exhibition of batting A. M. Grieve ever gave was shortly before the war, when at Mossilee he got a brilliant century against Whalley, a strong Lancashire League team, who were touring the Borders, as they were wont to do, and his own son was for a time one of his partners at the wicket. It was one of the best exhibitions of cricket that had been seen on the ground.

A. M. Grieve took part in many matches for the South of Scotland, and away back in 1882 we find him playing for them against the North in a two days' game at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, scoring 19 in the first innings, and 21, not out, in the second, and thereby helping the South to beat the strong North Counties' side. The Gala player at that time was little over 23 years of age, yet after another 21 years the veteran was still good enough to be selected to play against Lancashire when they came to Selkirk in 1903.

And fine cricket he played, but was unfortunately run out in the first innings for 14 runs. In the second he scored 20 against such bowlers as Cuttill, Hallows, and Kermode.

A. M. Grieve passed within a few days of his old clubmate, the Rev. W. S. Jenkins. They both had a long innings, and played the game. Cricket in the South has been much helped by them, and their places will be difficult to fill.—Old Cricketer.

TUNNEY TO RETIRE.

New York, June 16.

Tex Rickard's matchmaker, M'Mahon, stated to-day Tunney has advised Rickard of his intention to retire from the ring whether he won or lost his bout with Heene. M'Mahon says:—If Tunney fights again it will be for Rickard, but Tunney has told his close friends he will retire regardless of the outcome of the Heene fight.—E. T.

THE CLEEK.

WILL ITS GLORIES EVER REVIVE?

[By Harry Vardon.]

It is very much to be regretted, I think, that the cleek is something of a departed glory in golf. It hardly ever happens nowadays that anybody asks for such a club. It is seldom seen in the bag of a well-known player. Ernest Whitecombe, who recently won the Irish Open Championship, is one of the few professionals of note who continue to repose faith in it. The Hon. Michael Scott is among the small minority of prominent amateurs who remain faithful to it.

And yet the cleek was once an outstanding symbol of the game. The lay public knew that it was essential of golf, just as they realised that a bunker (whatever it might be like) was part and parcel of the pastime. That was a great tribute to the importance of the cleek. Firms of club-head makers in Scotland specialised entirely in the production of cleek heads. Their blacksmiths concentrated on the turning out of just the kind of cleeks that we wanted.

It is a pity that the club has gone out of favour. A cleek of right type is better than many of the so-called No. 1 irons or driving irons or driving mashies which have taken its place. Why has it lost caste?

It is difficult to offer an explanation unless one says lamely that the caprices of fashion are beyond control. Yet that sounds the wrong note to strike, because, at one period, the cleek was the master-club in the bags of most great golfers, and anybody who had called it a fashion would have been pitted for his woeful ignorance of the game.

JOHN BALL'S FAVOURITE SHOT

To be sure, it was seldom wielded with notable success by moderate golfers—probably because the majority of them were more or less beginners at the pastime, and somehow the cleek, more than any other club, seemed to call for that confidence, that suppleness of muscle, and that accuracy of hitting which usually are the privileges only of the persons who have taken up the game early in life.

Still, the rank and file of club members had their cleeks almost without exception; they persevered with the club, and on the whole, did quite as well with it as they do now with its successor, the driving iron. One might look through dozens of kits at the present time without discovering a solitary cleek.

The profound mystery is why the accomplished players have discarded a club with which some of the finest golfers in history built up their reputations. John Ball was famous for nothing so much—as the cleek shot. F. G. Tait was another wonderful man with the cleek; the most treasured picture of him at St. Andrews is that which shows him swinging this club.

Indeed, when the standard of amateur golf was exceptionally high, nearly every leading amateur was noted for his skill with the cleek, the only exception being, I think, Harold Hilton, who always preferred to use a spoon.

So it was with the professionals. Personally, I liked no club more than my cleek, a club with a rather stumpy, thick-set head which served me for about seven years.

Taylor, for all his well-deserved fame as a master of the mashie, almost certainly owed more of his success to the cleek than to any other club. Braid's half-shot with the cleek was the crowning triumph of his skill on the links. At the present time, you might search long without finding a professional who shows any attachment to his former stand-by. Ray reposed a lot of faith in his cleek until a few years ago, but then even he substituted for it what he called a "wooden cleek," which I suppose is a kind of spoon.—"Sport Dispatch."

KIRKCALDY BURGHS CHAMPION.

W. A. Gordon Brown, Kirkcaldy, and H. C. Brown, Methil, who tied for the individual prize in connection with the Kirkcaldy Burghs Championship, replayed over Balwearie, Kirkcaldy, Gordon Brown being the winner with a score of 78. The cards were as follows:—
W. A. Gordon Brown—Out, 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—36; in, 5 4 3 3 5 4 5 5—37—73.
H. C. Brown—Out, 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5—43; in, 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 4—39.
Total—82.

RUGBY IN CANADA.

SCOTS WHO KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

THOUGH LITTLE PLAYED.

Most Rugby men have, at one time or another, wondered why the Mother Country has not had a visit from a Canadian Rugby team in recent years. Successful tours have been made by fifteen from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—why not from Canada, with a larger population than any of these?

It is a regrettable fact that Rugby under Rugby Union rules is very little played in Canada. It has been played for many years in the maritime provinces and in British Columbia. But as inter-provincial games involve a railway journey of over 3,000 miles, competition is of necessity confined to the few teams playing in the separate provinces. In the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec and in the prairie province Rugby is played under rules evolved in Central Canada, and which are a compromise between the British and the American game, with closest resemblance to the latter. As a result Canadian teams have no opportunity of meeting either British or American opposition.

In the past Rugby men coming to Canada from the home countries have been keenly disappointed to find that they could no longer continue to enjoy the game. Fortunately this is not now true. Due to the effort and enthusiasm of one or two keen Rugby men—in particular, Dr. J. R. P. Scalter and W. T. Freeman in Toronto and R. H. Gunn in Montreal—British Rugby is now firmly established in these cities. And there are promising signs that clubs will soon be formed in some of the smaller centres.

In Toronto at present there are three flourishing clubs, the Toronto British Rugby Club, Toronto Irish Rugby Club, and the University of Toronto British Rugby Club. Dr. J. R. P. Scalter, well known to Edinburgh Rugby men, is the active and popular president of the T.B.R.C. with D. N. Morris, an old Watsonian, as his vice-president. Amongst the members are several prominent Scottish Rugby players—I. P. M. Robertson, Watsonians; R. L. H. Donald, Glasgow High School; and J. M. Simpson, Merchiston and Wanderers, to mention three.

A SHORT SEASON.

The season is short, lasting as a rule for eight to ten weeks in the fall (autumn). Thanks to the courtesy of the University, and of one of the larger boys' schools, excellent fields are available. The standard of Rugby is at present not very high, but shows distinct improvement each year. The matches are very keenly contested, and are invariably played in the best spirit. Every year a game is played against a side from Montreal, and some of these games have produced quite good exhibitions of Rugby.

In the early stages the members of the three clubs were almost all men from the Old Country. Of late, however, more and more native-born Canadians are being attracted to the game. There is a distinct possibility, too, that some of the best boys' schools will adopt the British game, and if that should come about the long hoped for visit of a Canadian Rugby team to Great Britain would be only a question of time.

Rugby men coming to Canada will find a ready welcome in any of the British Rugby clubs, and will find them a splendid means of forming congenial friendships in a strange land. The secretary of the T.B.R.C., Eric Cameron, an old Glasgow High School man, will be glad to welcome Scottish Rugby men coming to Toronto, at 48 Bloor Street East.

\$2,200 DOG DERBY.

"BLUE RIBAND" ON WHITE CITY TRACK.

London, June 16.

This year's Greyhound Derby, both the heats and final of which will be run on the White City track during next month, is to be a \$2,200 race.

Prize money to this amount for the final is guaranteed by the Greyhound Racing Association. This is the largest sum ever given for a greyhound race in this country. Besides taking the handsome cash prize of £1,500, the winner will also receive a cup valued at 50 guineas. The owner of the second dog will receive £500, and the third £200, while £25 is to be given to each heat winner, and £10 to the second dog in each heat.

It is to be an open race at £10 each for dogs and bitches, and entries will close on July 12 at noon, the draw taking place at the offices of the Greyhound Racing Association, 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, at 4 p.m. the same day.

The first heats will be run on July 17, 19, and 21.

VETERANS' GOLF.

REVIVAL OF FAMOUS FOURSOME.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Most golfers are now experiencing something like a reaction following the excitement arising out of the "Open," the Amateur Championship, and the Irish Open Championship, and the average club player is positively glad to settle down quietly to an ordinary round of the course. Even golfers can have a surfeit of thrills from following the progress of national competitions, and for one at this time of the year, with holidays looming ahead, to suggest a challenge foursome is calculated to provoke impatient comments from the staid and phlegmatic golfer.

But the match I have in mind is no ordinary inter-club affair. It is international in character, and as there is not better medium than the "Sports Dispatch" of reaching golf enthusiasts all over the country, my proposal, at all events, is assured a wide publicity.

Well, to cut the cake, my suggestion is that strong effort be made to bring about a return match between James Braid and Sandy Herd, as representing Scotland, and Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor, representing England. Many golfers still in their prime will recall the intense interest that was taken in the historic foursome match between these great golfers about 23 years ago, and how eagerly every stage of the contest was followed, alike in Scotland and England. As far as I can recollect, that match was played on four different courses, and I was one of the many Scots enthusiasts who followed every stroke of that portion of the match that was played at St. Andrews.

The "Daddy" of the Four. At that time Vardon, Braid, Taylor, and Herd were undoubtedly the four finest golfers in the country, and it is a splendid tribute to the health-giving effects of golf that these veterans are to-day playing wonderful golf despite the passing of the years. Although an ardent Scot and anxious that Jimmy and Sandy would win that famous foursome, I was sportsman enough, on viewing the St. Andrews "leg" of the contest, to recognise and appreciate where the best golf came from. On that occasion I thought that J. H. Taylor was the "daddy" of the four.

His tee strokes were marvellously straight and long; his brassy work superb, and on the greens he played with an outward confidence and assurance that stamped him as a great player for a great occasion. By this eulogy of Taylor I am not suggesting that the other three players were badly out of it. They were not, but at St. Andrews Taylor struck a purple patch in every department of the game and laid the foundation for the ultimate victory of the English pair. I recall, too, some of Braid's prodigious drives and Sandy Herd's glorious approach shots, and even at that time Herd indulged in his characteristic "waggle" before hitting the ball.

Just fancy! When that match was being played Walter Hagen was probably playing marbles; "Bobby" Jones would just be learning to toddle, and the brothers Whitecombe would just be starting to go to school; while T. R. Perkins, the Amateur Champion, would still be in his cradle! And yet these veterans of the links are to-day, if not quite so consistent as they were twenty years ago, still able to give the best of our modern players a hard fight, and with no long odds in the younger players' favor.

Instead of having four "legs" to this proposed return foursome, I would suggest that 18 or 20 holes on two courses, one in Scotland and one in England, would suffice in view of the advancing years of those "boys of the old brigade."

That such a match, if arranged, would arouse the liveliest interest throughout golfing Britain is assured and I throw out the suggestion that some wealthy enthusiast in the game might come to the rescue and provide a tangible prize worthy of the event for the winners.—East Neuk

MITCHELL WINS.

A stroke competition was played on the occasion of the formal opening of the new course at Purdis Heath, Ipswich, and "Abe" Mitchell was the winner with 78. T. H. Cotton was second with 75, James Braid third with 76, and J. H. Taylor last with 83.

A man who had four sons was asked what he intended to do with them, and he said: "The first will be a chartered accountant, the second a solicitor, and the third an assessor to an insurance company." "And how about the fourth?" they asked. "That little fat fellow?" "Oh, the fourth, will be a professional bankrupt," he said, "and will keep the whole family."

HEENEY'S FIGHTS.

A TUSSELE WITH THE SCHOOLMASTER.

HOW IT ENDED.

"Pig Islanders"—that's what the Australians call us New Zealanders, and "Pig Island" is their nickname for New Zealand.

I was born of poor parents on Poverty Bay in "Pig Island" in 1893, writes Tom Heene in the "Evening News." Gisborne was the town, a pleasant place of some 10,000 people on the Pacific Ocean.

Our house was a mile and a half from town and near the brewery, where my father worked. Hughie was his name, and Hughie we called him all our lives. He was not a big man, but as strong as an ox.

There were ten of us kids—a good sized flock to feed. Tom and Pat died young and Hughie, Junior, was drowned. Another brother was killed in the Battle of the Somme, so there are six of us left.

MOTHER'S TALL ORDER.

I had had to go all the way to America before I learned my mother's maiden name. "Sure, Tom, you might look up my two sisters in the States," she wrote me a month ago. "They left Ireland for America when I went to New Zealand. I don't know where they live, but you can find them by the name of Coughlin."

That was a big order she gave me! But I'm doing my best.

Every day the troop of us Heeneys kids walked a mile and a half to the Catholic Sister's school—that is, if we couldn't hop on a cart. That was the only way we could ride, for the fare on the horse-drawn bus was a penny, and three pennies a week was the allowance for us all.

I was always a bit fresh in school and got into no end of trouble. To me the best part of the programme was playing football. Every Saturday afternoon our school played against the Public Schools from all over that section of the country.

There was one school I was particularly fond of. The headmaster always had oranges for his pupils and for the team that played them. This naturally appealed to me.

"Oh, that's the school I want to go to," I used to tell my mother. She heard this so often that she finally let me go. And it was three months before my father found it out, for he didn't want me to go to any but the parochial school.

He would have taken me away had it not been near the end of the term, and it turned out to be the finish of my schooldays.

A FIGHTING FINISH.

The headmaster, Mr. Faran, was a fine man and he won a warm spot in my heart, but the assistant headmaster was a corker.

I didn't mind the beatings from Mr. Faran—and they were many—but I itched to lick the second fellow.

It was not until the last day of the term that I had my chance. I was at the end of the fifth standard when we broke up just before Christmas for our six weeks' summer vacation. The hot weather was on, and all the children were glad that school was over. To celebrate we heaved a few stones on the roof and incidentally smashed a few windows.

Hearing the racket in came the assistant headmaster in a rage. He was a big fellow, over six feet high, and down the room towards me he strode. I knew I was "for it," so I picked up my pack of books—and they were not soft ones either—and, holding one end of the long, leather strap they were tied in, I swung hard for his head.

Down came the books on the top of his dome and down he went to the floor. I jumped on him and punched him as hard as I could. We wrestled and fought, he trying to hold my arms and get at me.

"A TOUGH KID."

It was a tough fight, and I think about a draw. But whenever I am asked which was my toughest fight and they name Johnny Squires, Tom Berry, Phil Scott Sharkey, Delaney, Riske, and the rest of them, I always feel like saying that none of them compares with that "devil of a schoolmaster."

All that summer holiday I had that fight on my mind. I knew I couldn't go back to school. The black mark against my name couldn't be erased. So when school started again I left home, but never entered the building. The second day I did likewise. And the third and the fourth went by.

A week later my mother met the headmaster in the town. "How's Tom?" he asked her. "Sure, Mr. Faran, and don't you be seelin' him every day?" she answered.

And that night there were fireworks in the Heene household. But I wanted to leave school—I was big enough now to work, so I persuaded my mother to let me. I was the only one of the children in our family who did not finish the sixth standard, which completes the

grammar school education. After that, one has to pay to learn the higher things, such as French and the like.

But I was hardy of build—a tough kid, Hughie called me. A fight a day, I guess, I averaged all through school, and I was never happy unless I got it.

BOXING AT HOME.

There were three things my father—who, though not a big man, had the strength of three ordinary men—always had in the house—a pair of boxing gloves, a Rugby football, and a cricket outfit. That was the chief interest he showed in us boys. He wanted us to know how to fight and take part in robust sports. Tennis and other games he frowned on.

The boxing gloves got the most use, and all disputes were settled in the dining-room at night when he came home. After dinner the table and chairs were cleared away and we went at it.

My older brother, who was killed in the war, was clever with the gloves, and so was Jack who later became amateur welter-weight champion of New Zealand.

It was through Jack's ring fights that I got into the game that eventually brought me the chance at Gene Tunney's title.

But the dining-room scraps never ended there. They were carried on in the bedroom upstairs. We went to bed in the dark, as a light might have set the house afire, and then the pillow battles raged.

"Keep quiet, ye boys!" my mother would call up to us but fighting would continue until "Hughie" let out a roar that sent fear to our hearts—after which all was quiet for the night.



A snapshot of Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States.

HIDDEN BARS.

TUCKED AWAY IN NEW YORK.

[By W. F. Bullock.]

New York.—"Wanted—Experienced drink-mixer. One who has had experience dating back to ten or twelve years ago preferred. Private family."

This advertisement is no joke, but a serious application for a barman. Behind it lies one of the strangest and most amusing consequences of prohibition. Society in New York, not to be defeated by the Volstead Act, has equipped its own private bars.

Very often the host will himself act as barman, encouraging his guests to imitate the jolly rowdiness of the old swing-door saloons. Hilarity is the rule of the moment. Take an example. A famous lawyer has his own private bar. It adjoins his law library, on the walls of which hang autographed portraits of great American lawyers and statesmen.

Frosted mirrors and lively pictures adorn the walls. The favourite cuspidor nestles against the brass foot rail of the counter, glasses and bottles of liquor stand gallantly in rows. The cocktail shaker is ready.

The host himself, divested for the moment of his legal seriousness, may be seen with large bushy eyebrows, a long waxed moustache, and wearing the overall of the one-time operator of drinks in the saloons. On the counter in front of him lies a huge rubber mallet with which from time to time he keeps in order a too vivacious spirit by gently tapping him (or her) on the head. Dice and gambling games are at hand.

It is reported that London has supplied the latest novelty for making drinks. It is a top hat with the crown carrying tiny flasks holding liquor for cocktails with a diminutive shaker to mix them properly. In America the chemist shop (drug store) sells everything in soft drinks, cigarette, food, and medical requisites.

The story is told of a Philadelphia lady who came down to New York and entered a drug store to buy a particular brand of cigarette. The shop was in a "shady" part of

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—

Bank, wire 2/- 3/4
Bank, on demand ... 2/- 3/16
Bank, 30 days' sight ...
Bank, 4 months' sight 2/- 3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight
Documentary 4 months' sight
On Paris—

On demand 1247 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight
On Berlin—
On demand
On New York—
On demand 49
Credits, 60 days' sight ...
On Bombay—
Wire 134 1/2
On demand 134 1/2

On Calcutta—
Wire 134 1/2
On demand 134 1/2
On Singapore—
On demand 87
On Manila—
On demand 98
On Shanghai—
On demand 76 1/4
30 day's sight (private paper)
On Yokohama—
On demand 106 1/4
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 2/1 3/6
Silver (per oz.) 27 3/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong 4 1/2% prem.

Chinese Copper Cash none.
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem.
Rate of Native Interest 7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 32% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin par.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong	Exchange
T.T. on London	2/- 3/4	
T.T. on Shanghai	76 1/4	
Hongkong Bank	\$1235 b	1300 s
do.	£189 1/2	n
Chartered Bank	\$224 1/2	n
Mercantile A. & E.	\$236	n
do.	\$236	n
P. & O. Bank	\$236	n
Bank of East Asia	\$75	n
Insurance		
Canton Insurance	\$615 b	617 1/2 sa
Union Insurance	\$341 1/2	b 342 sa
North China Insurance	\$145 1/2	b
Yangtze Insurance	\$145 1/2	b
China Underwriters	\$24	n
China Fire Insurance	\$240	b
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$722 1/2	n
Shipping		
Douglas	\$364	s
H.K. Steamboats	\$274	s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$2	n
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$364	s
do.	\$70	n
Shell Transport	\$100	n
Water-works	\$204 b	20 1/2 s
Mining		
Benguet	\$14	n
Kailan Mining	\$60	n
Langkate (Combined)	\$12.20	n
do.	\$12.20	n
Shanghai Exploration	\$5.90	n
Shanghai Loans	\$2.45	n
Rauha	\$4.45	n
Tromoh Mines	\$17.0	n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns		
H.K. & E. Wharves	\$120 1/2	b
H.K. & E. Docks	\$14	b
China Providents	\$5 1/2	s
Hongkong	\$115	n
New Engineering	\$5	n
Shanghai Dock	\$107 1/2	b
Cotton Mills		
Ewo Cottons	\$8.50	b
Oriental Cottons	\$24	n
Shai Cottons (Old)	\$7 1/2	n
do.	\$27 1/2	n
Land, Hotels & Bldgs.		

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LADIES
AND
GENTLEMEN
IN
VARIOUS SHADES
AND
LATEST DESIGNS

Prices from \$4.50

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.

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To the Hon. Treasurer—
MRS. McELDERRY,
160, Peak.

Please enroll me as a Member of the above Society.
Subscription will be sent on application.

Name

Address

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New Work & Repairs.
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"THE CHINA MAIL," General
Printers.
Publishers and Bookbinders.
3a, Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 22

"GREAT GAMBLE."

FARMERS' "BACKS TO THE
WALL."
GUESTS AT WINDSOR.

Windsor—Empire farmers, to the number of about 200, have spent a busy day here. They were unfortunately unable to see the interior of the castle, as the State Apartments are being prepared for their Majesties' Ascot guests. The visitors, however, were conducted over the castle grounds, up the Round Tower, and into the Albert Memorial and St. George's Chapels. Later they were the guests of Sir Abe Bailey at luncheon at the White Hart Hotel, when the following telegram was received from his Majesty:

The King sincerely thanks the farmers representing the Dominions assembled to-day for their message of loyal and affectionate greeting. His Majesty hopes they will enjoy their visit to Windsor, and much looks forward to meeting them on Tuesday next. (Cheers.)

Lord Lovat, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, presided at the luncheon, and read a letter from Sir Abe Bailey, who was prevented by his doctor's orders from being present.

"In my youth, even excluding sowing my wild oats, I was a farmer, and even in my maturity I am one," Sir Abe Bailey wrote. "Among my many interests has been an acute interest in a gamble, and as far as I can judge farming is as big a gamble as any reasonable person may desire. As far as my farming is concerned, if I had depended upon it for a livelihood my will would read very much like the will of Rabelais, which consisted of these words: 'I owe much, I have nothing, the rest I give to the poor.' Agriculture, the most ancient of industries, is as fascinating to me as it was to old Adam, for he seems to have had a good time in his old homestead."

"Farmers in the Dominions realise the best market and the only open market for them is Great Britain, and they know that for every pound the Dominions send to England in the way of purchases means greater spending power for their produce. "Farmers with their backs to the wall must fight on to the end, and if they only hold on success must come, provided they depend upon self-help. "If not, they will be compelled to beg Protection and assistance from the Government and pity from the middlemen."

The Mayor's Welcome. The Mayor of Windsor (Sir William Carter) welcomed the visitors, and cordial thanks were expressed to Sir Abe Bailey for his hospitality and the hope expressed that he would soon be restored to complete health.

The toast of "The Guests" was drunk on the call of Sir Pieter Stewart Bam, and Sir George Fuller (Australia), replying, said they spoke not of coming to Britain, but of coming home. They were doing their best to build up a new Britannia in the Southern Sea. (Cheers.)

In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Royal farms, over which the party was shown by Mr. Murray Conacher, the King's land steward. Tea was served at the dairy farm.

The "Japan Advertiser" of June 27 says:—John Marshall, 22 years old, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who traveled to Yokohama from Honolulu as a stowaway on the American Mail Line steamer "President McKinley," arriving in Yokohama on Monday, was sent back to Honolulu by the Dollar Line steamer "President Pierce," which sailed from Yokohama at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The American youth left America on a would-be round-the-world trip. He reached Honolulu and boarded the "McKinley" on June 14. However, he was discovered on the following day and was handed to the water police on the arrival of the ship on Monday. He had a passport issued by the Japanese Consul in Honolulu. He was cared for by the Yokohama water police pending the departure of the "President Pierce."

AN ARTIST "SLIPS."

WRONG JUDGE IN ACADEMY
PICTURE.

"THE BLACK CAP."

The distinguished audience at the Royal Academy banquet at Burlington House laughed when the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hailsham) said that Sir William Orpen's picture, "The Black Cap"—one of the pictures of the year—portrayed a Lord Chancellor who had apparently been pronouncing sentence of death—a thing no Lord Chancellor had power to do, relates the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette."

Just before the 250 guests entered the dining hall, Sir James Barrie and Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, studied "The Black Cap" together, discussed it, and smiled.

At the brilliant gathering with Sir Frank Dicksee, the President, in the chair, Prince Arthur of Connaught was the chief guest.

ART ON THE HOARDINGS.

Prince Arthur in his speech rejoiced that the study of the fine arts is, as a recreation, becoming more and more within the easy reach of the people.

Things, he said, had changed for the better, particularly in the designing of posters by really good artists to make known, not only of the places of interest; but also—and more important still—the produce from every quarter of the British Empire.

Those excellent posters gave a more vivid impression of conditions overseas than maps and textbooks, and should go far in stimulating a desire to travel imperially as well as to buy imperially.

SPOILING THE COUNTRYSIDE

Prince Arthur added:—"With the opportunities afforded by motor-cars for observing and enjoying the beauties of nature in the country there exists a corresponding danger that in catering for the needs of the motorists the amenities of our country side and of our villages are being seriously impaired."

"A better appreciation of the beauties of nature would also save the many lovely places open to the public—gardens, and commons, and woods—from the damage and disfigurement they suffer, only too often, I am afraid, from the thoughtlessness of visitors in throwing about lighted cigarette ends, matches and other litter."

Lord Hailsham, in replying for the Ministers of the Crown, pointed out that in Great Britain there was no official connection between the Government and Art. The Government's activities were confined to narrow limits, such as grants to a few galleries, the preservation of a bridge, the erection of a telephone call box, and the design of a sixpence or a postage stamp. "Occasionally," he added, "we attempt a public monument—we may achieve an Albert Memorial or a Rima statue."

A LAST RESORT.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, who replied to the toast of Literature, said that Britain was not, as yet, a literary nation.

"We do not love literature as the Americans; we do not encourage it as the French; we do not believe in its extreme power as the Germans; we do not take it into our hearts and homes as the Scandinavians; we habitually talk about books a great deal more than we read them, and the bulk of our population's reading is simply a most futile pastime. If you have nothing whatever to do, if you are utterly at a loss, well then, read a book. Don't buy a book—borrow it." (Laughter.)

Lord Hewart, replying for the guests, recalled that it used to be said that the House of Commons consisted of three classes of persons—the knighted, the benighted, and the be-knighted. (Laughter.) "Perhaps," he added, "it may be said to-day that the guests at this annual banquet are exhaustively divided into those who have had a hanging, those who are about to have a hanging,

SQUANDERMANIA.

REAL LIFE OF A
MAHARAJAH.

BY ONE OF THEM.

The British belief that Indian princes are fabulously wealthy potentates who sprinkle money round them—a belief that is being misused by Communists to undermine rule in India—was the subject of a statement made to "The Daily Mail" by the Maharajah of Rajpipla.

The Maharajah of Rajpipla is one of the Indian princes who will form the delegation from the Chamber of Princes which is coming to put their case before the Indian States.

Declaring that no greater good could accrue from the conference than that the British public should know the Indian princes as they really are, he said:

We in India know that "The Daily Mail" has the welfare of this great Empire deep at heart. I feel sure that "The Daily Mail" will send out the message that all patriotic Indians would wish them to issue.

I have arrived. I am supposed to have 25 rooms that are embowered with the rarest roses, filled with the rarest scents, and decorated with the richest marbles and ivories, and to be dressed in the most gorgeous raiment glittering with the most costly gems.

It is believed, because an otherwise well-meaning British manufacturer who supplies a £1,000 car to an Indian prince speaks of the £12,000 car that he has supplied. Let a prince order a favourite briar and it becomes a £200 meerschaum. Let him eat a sandwich and it becomes a meal of rare dishes served by mysteriously expert chiefs.

It is good advertising, but it is bad patriotism.

"A Rake's Progress."

I come over here to work the clock round. I scheme to spend as little as possible. But the old myth is trooped out, and India learns in time that I am making a rake's progress.

Roses, scents, marbles and ivories. That is what is said of all of us. No mention of the fact that I travel by London General Omnibus to save money. No mention of the fact that I go into a public-house and have a pint of bitter and a sandwich. This is true. I study expenditure to this extent. And I have the reward of meeting many beautiful characters in consequence.

I have a love of this country, and a love of the people in it, of its justice, fairness and methods, that will admit of no contradiction. We princes who strive and strive and strive to do our duty by our subjects and our Emperor find that the thoughtlessness of the people we love is our enemy.

Saving Shillings.

I do not know a Maharajah on whom work is not making a merciless drain. I do not know a Maharajah who can shed money in the way attributed to Indian princes. They have to weigh money before they spend. Many of them actually do consider shillings.

I have yet to meet the Maharajah who wants to be surrounded by marbles and silks and precious stones, or who would be comfortable surrounded in this way. Believe me, he would be as uncomfortable as you would be surrounded by ridiculously ornate Victorian furniture.

I am not pleading poverty. I am pleading enlightenment.

There are Maharajahs who control millions. What we control is not a personal fortune, but a reserve that will guarantee good education, good food, the health and well-being of our subjects. Enlightened princes have no surplus of money to waste.

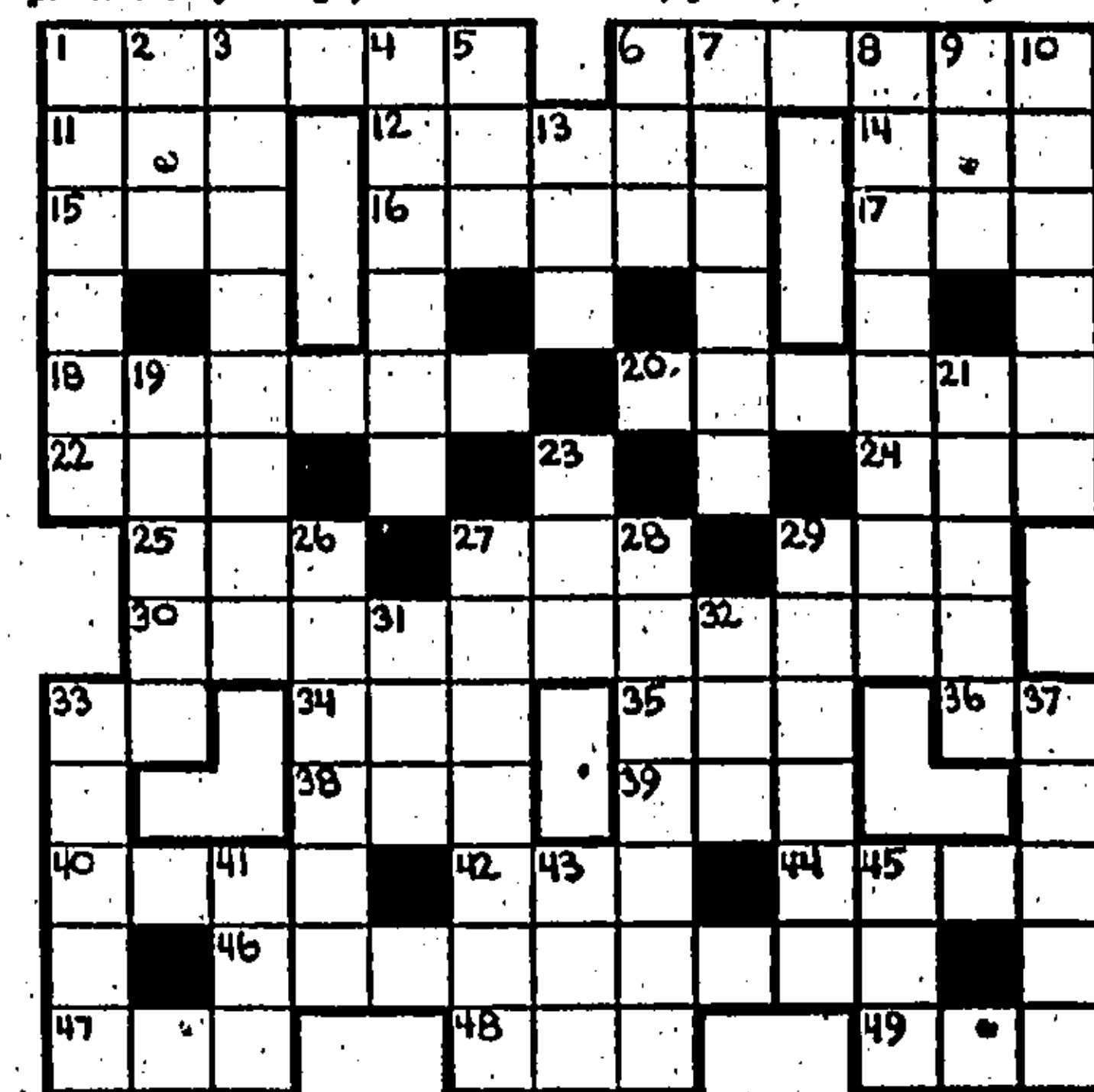
How very ridiculous the idea that we spend millions a year! I am sorry to have to spend thousands, and that not on myself. My personal modest needs would not account for thousands.

and those who, at any rate, deserve a hanging."

The President, in his reply to the toast of the Royal Academy, said that the next winter exhibition would consist of works of the Dutch School.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- To receive with favor
 - Takes as one's own
 - A duet
 - Who was the muse of lyric poetry?
 - A Brazilian coin
 - Over (poet.)
 - A division of China
 - Single
 - Whose daughter-in-law married Boaz? (Bible)
 - To moderate
 - A title of respect
 - Who was the child heroine of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
 - Hurried
 - Obstruct
 - Prefix. Before
 - What is the state of being expelled?
 - Prefix. To
 - Extinct New Zealand bird
 - Not
- HORIZONTAL (Cont.)**
- Prefix. Apart
 - To plunder
 - What is a female kangaroo?
 - 40-In
 - 42-Girl's name
 - 44-Revelry
 - 46-Extravagant praise
 - 47-Suffix of superlative adjectives
 - 48-Be bound to pay
 - 49-And not
- VERTICAL**
- A half score
 - A mountain range (Spanish)
 - Man's name (short)
 - Exposed to view
 - Smoothies
 - The human race
 - What mighty hunter was the grandson of Ham?
 - 27-A once popular game
 - 28-An authoritative requirement, as of a sovereign
 - 29-What British dramatist wrote "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"?
 - 31-To low, as a cow
 - 32-Exceedingly
 - 33-To remain
 - 37-A compound ether
 - 41-To make tatting
 - 43-In a natural state
 - 45-Tavern

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

BALE BRING BALE
OVEN BRING BALE
NEAR BRING BALE
ERRORS SMELLER
LEST ERA
MOULDERS OMEGA
ERRS LIMP BOW
RAGS ASTIR FOUL
ELECT ELEMENTS
ROD ESQU
STEAMER EDDIES
HART FAWN IDLE
ELSE ERIC SEAT
DEER REINE TANS

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

July 16 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allen, Miss M. Allen.
Mr. Willis Brown, Mrs. E. Bateman.
Mr. H. N. Coakingham, Miss V. Copland.
Mr. and Mrs. Dulsenberg and nurse, Messrs. L. Davis, R. C. Dolbey, A. N. Dean.
Messrs. S. J. Fuller, M. Fooshee, F. H. Fisher, P. F. Le Fevre, N. J. Giffin, Geo. Gaseltino, E. Greuter, Mrs. C. B. Green.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Holmes, Messrs. S. J. Hicks, A. F. Henry, Miss B. Harrison.
Mr. R. A. Jaffrey.
Mr. Fred Keller.
Mr. M. Lyberg.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Mercier, Mr. E. C. Meyer, Misses L. Mulcahy, V. Mann.
Mr. C. G. Newell.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pouw, Messrs. W. Pleigalar, H. Pellicke, C. E. Philbrick.
Mr. and Mrs. A. de V. Raporo.
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Slow, Messrs. M. G. Serlut, W. Schultz.
Mrs. and Miss Tully.
Mr. C. H. Varkinson.
Messrs. G. Wragge, R. P. Whitham, Fred S. Wood, Misses A. Weston, Williamson.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1928:—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Tytam	1' 10" B 4' 6" B	
Tytam Byewash	8' 9" B 6' 10" B	
Tytam Intermediate	L	
Tytam Tuk	7' 1" B 13' 10" B	
Wong Nei Chung	9' 11" B 14' 10" B	
Pokfulum	9' 11" B 14' 10" B	

(Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow"; L. denotes "Level with Overflow".)

Storage in millions and Decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Tytam	369.40	347.82
Tytam Byewash	11.19	13.33
Tytam Intermediate	195.90	195.90
Tytam Tuk	1,419.00	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	21.08	14.84
Pokfulum	44.48	34.84

Total

2,061.05 2,024.78
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Consumption

1927 1928
303.33 310.22
Estimated population 412,780 428,100
Consumption per head per day

Constant Supply in all Rides Main Districts during June, 1927 and 1928.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	L	L
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	2' 7" B	0' 11" B

Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	352.50	352.50
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	80.45	116.10
Reception Reservoir	—	30.73

Total

432.95 499.33
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Consumption

1927 1928
97.93 106.12
Estimated population 160,650 166,700
Consumption per head per day

Full Supply in all districts during June 1927 and 1928.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to June 30, 1927, 53.45 June 30, 1928, 48.28.

FOR SALE.

CHANG TSO LIN'S
COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

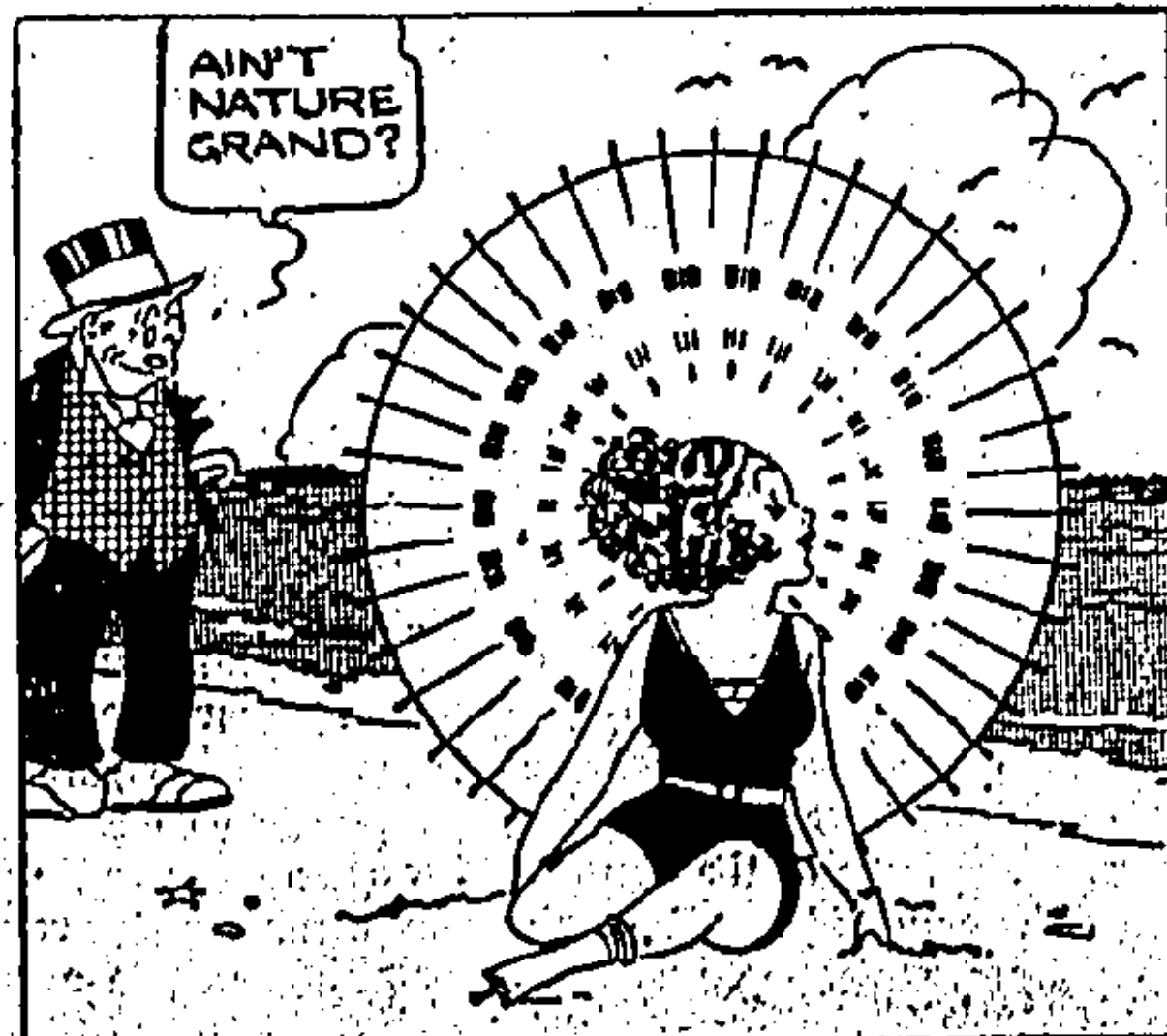
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MR. BERNARD SHAW.

CONFESSES TO 20 YEARS OF "CRIME."

ADVICE TO CONSTABLES.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw made a remarkable confession to members of the Chief Constables' Association when he addressed their conference at Harrogate in the presence of hundreds of chief constables and police authorities from all over England and Wales. He unblushingly declared that during twenty years' motoring he had never driven without breaking the law. Mr. Shaw's subject was censorship as a police duty, and he mentioned exceeding the speed limit as one of the questions of fact that had to be dealt with, relates the "Manchester Guardian."

"I have been driving," he said, "for twenty years, and I have driven certainly a good deal over a hundred thousand miles in that time. By the way, I hope anything I say here will not be used against me. In the course of that twenty years' driving I have never taken a single drive on any occasion without breaking the law—(laughter)—and I have often thought what a dreadful thing it must be to be a chief constable and be obliged by your position never to exceed the limit. I think of you driving in your Rolls-Royce and always having to keep inside twenty miles an hour."

CAUGHT ONLY ONCE.

"In all those twenty years I have been prosecuted only once. I was informed that I had passed through a police control at a speed of 27 miles an hour. Well, there was no question, no room for argument. The constables and I were perfectly civil to one another. The constables were very pleased when they got my name, because they knew they would be in the papers. I was greatly pleased, because what came into my head was, 'Well, it's a mercy they did not catch me half an hour ago when I was driving at fifty.'"

Had the charge been one of driving to the public danger they would have passed from the region of fact to the region of opinion, and that was where the chief constable found all his troubles came—all the scandals and protests and letters to the papers. TWO SONGS.

Mr. Shaw spoke of police personal changes. "When I was an infant, about seventy years ago," he said, "there was a vulgar song which was supposed to be sung by a police officer, and it began: 'I'm the man who takes to prison him who steals what isn't his'. Fifty years elapsed from the vogue of the song, and another song became popular—"If you want to know the time ask a policeman." The entire conception of police duties had changed, and what were once "thief catchers" might now be termed "Welfare work-

ers." There were now women police. If I were a chief constable I think nothing would terrify me more than such a development; yet there is no doubt that it is a development which is going to grow, and we will probably presently have women police everywhere, and if women instinctively the moment they get into a place begin to manage it, and have to be allowed to manage it for the peace of our private life, I am by no means sure that in another fifty years when another distinguished dramatist addresses this conference it may not consist exclusively of ladies."

Mr. Shaw said the chief constables' organisation was one of the most important in the country, and had been asked to address the House of Lords he was not certain he could have taken the trouble. Throughout his speech he showed a warm sympathy for the police and their problems. He belonged, he said, to a body of men called the authors of England; he was one of the "playwrights, authors, and journalists." If he were to commit a crime, the next day they would see in the paper "Bernard Shaw in the dock. Bernard Shaw accused of murder, or burglary, or whatever it was," or if it were a more trivial crime it might be "G.B.S." It would not say "Author and the public," but supposing a chief constable made a mistake that mistake or crime was always said to be committed by the police.

STAGE CENSORSHIP.

Mr. Shaw advised the chief constables to resist all attempts to put upon them the responsibility of censorship of plays. It would give them a frightful lot of trouble and from time to time bring them not only discredit but ridicule. The prosecution of a play should not be done locally, but should be done by the Public Prosecutor.

A final word about films and a reference to "Dawn" contained a thrust at Whitehall. "To suggest," said Mr. Shaw, "that the film 'Dawn' is offensive to German feelings is utter nonsense. What there is in that film is this. That film, in a wonderful way, with the assistance of a great English actress, does bring home to people that above all the regulations you can make, above all the laws you can make, above the duties you owe to your own country, there is something higher, and that is the law of God. Our military authorities do not like it. They would go on Sundays to church and say there is a God above the War Office, but on week-days they greatly disliked people being reminded that there was anything higher than the War Office."

The body of an English seaman, Henry Phillips (49), of London, who disappeared from the steamer "Leitrim" six months ago, has been found in one of the docks at Brussels and was taken to the mortuary.

ATHERLEY-JONES.

M.P.'S QUESTIONS ABOUT POLICE CASES COMMENT.

"JIX" AND CONTEMPT.

Questions were asked in the House of Commons recently regarding references to the Savidge case made at Westbourne-park Baptist Chapel, W., by Judge-Atherley-Jones, of the City of London Court and the Central Criminal Court.

He said that the authorities should have written first to Miss Savidge, and added, "The police officers, I believe, went to her place of business and carried her off to Scotland Yard."

Sir Robert Thomas (Lib., Anglesey) asked the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, whether his attention had been drawn to the speech, and what action did he propose to take?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I have seen the reports, but I prefer to make no pronouncement on any speech made by a judge.

Sir R. Thomas: May I ask whether the tribunal now sitting in the Savidge case has power to commit for contempt of Court?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Yes.

Another Member: Can they commit a judge?

No answer was given. Judge Atherley-Jones told a "Daily Mail" reporter that he had intended to lecture on criminology, but it occurred to him that it would be opportune to deal instead with police administration. He added:

This isn't a court. It is a tribunal equipped with statutory authority to call evidence. But suppose it was a court, where is the contempt? Contempt of court means pre-judging an issue and possibly preventing a fair trial. Nothing of the kind has happened here. I stated that Miss Savidge was carried off to Scotland Yard. That is an admitted fact.

I will neither add to nor subtract from any of my remarks. I took every precaution not to prejudice the interests of any of the parties concerned in the inquiry. If the Lord Chancellor wrote to me I would inform him that what I have said I have said.

I have no hesitation in declaring that sometimes when a police officer makes a mistake in an arrest he attempts to strengthen the case by embellishing the facts, and is not so scrupulous as he might otherwise be. That is why at the Old Bailey I always instruct juries not to convict on uncorroborated police evidence.

I have very friendly and benevolent feelings towards the police individually. They invariably tell me all that is good about prisoners who come up for sentence, and this testimony often induces me to take a lenient view.

Judge Atherley-Jones was born in 1851 and made a judge in 1913.

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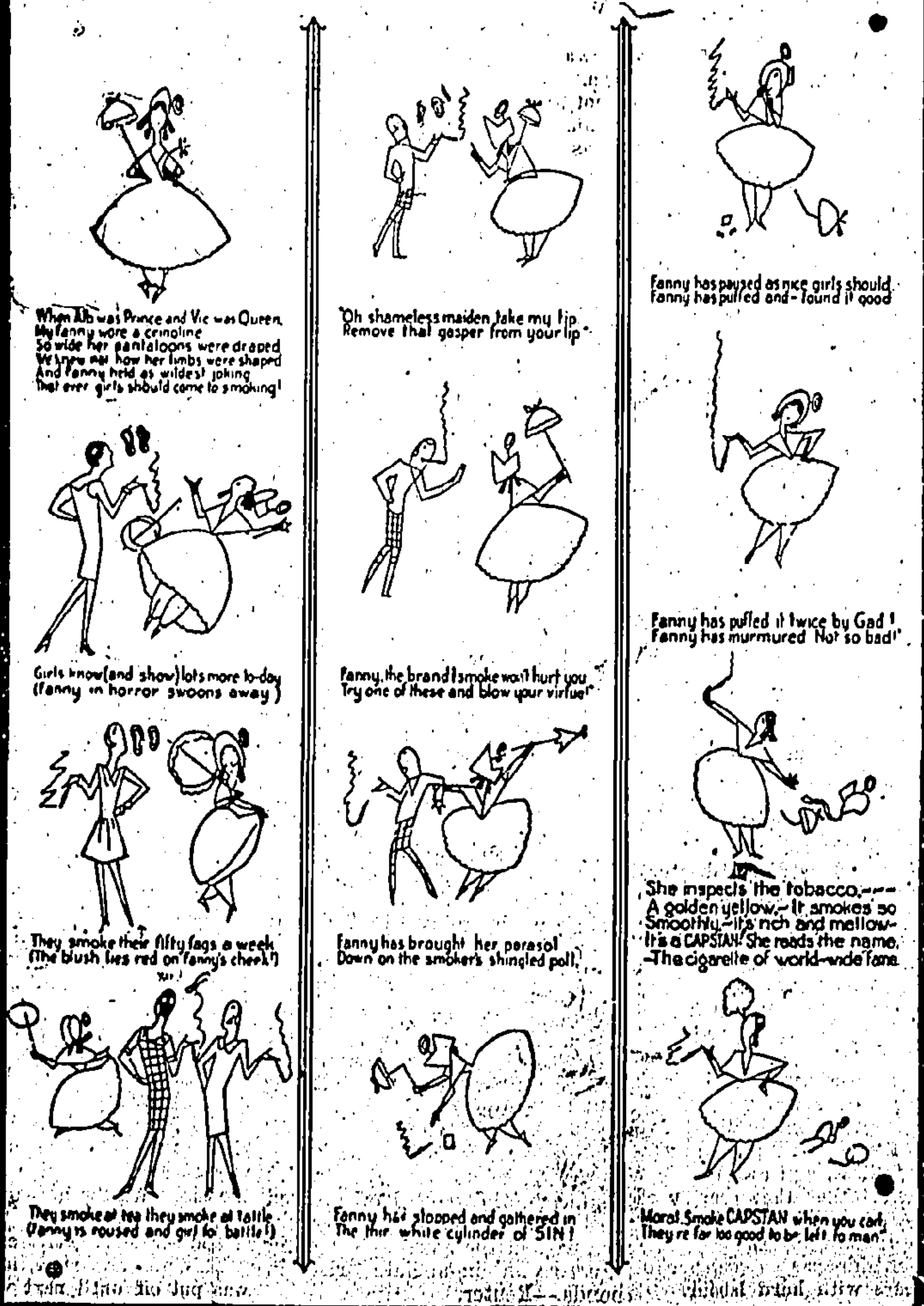
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China Mail

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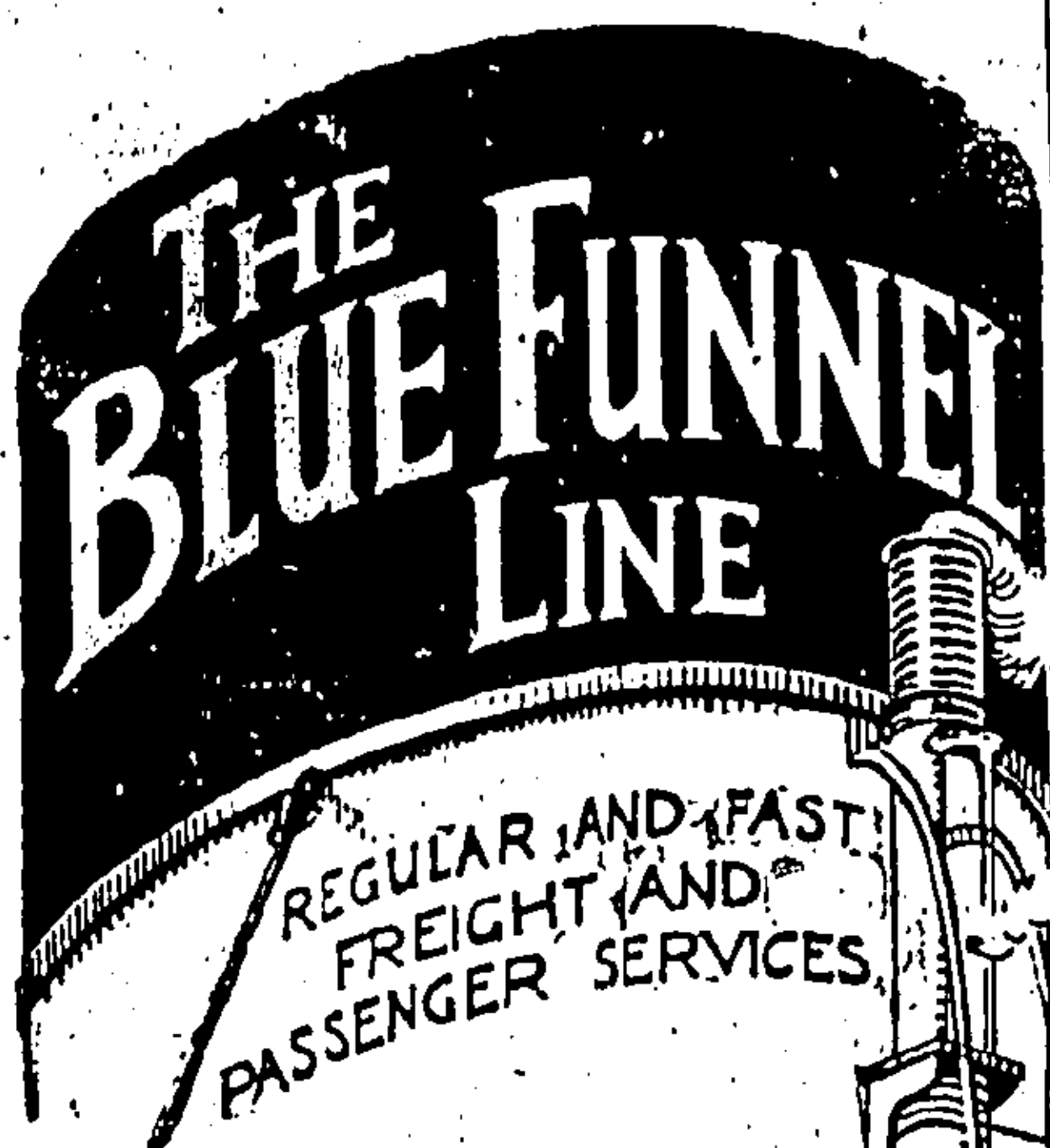
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"PERSEUS" 24th July M'les, Casablanca, L'don R'dam & H'burg
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 "PHILOCTETES" 21st Aug. M'elles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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"RIEXENOR" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "ANTILLOHUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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via KORE & YOKOHAMA
 "TALYBIUS" 2nd Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
 "IXIUS" 23rd Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

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"DARDANUS" 14th July Genoa, Boston, New York & Baltimore
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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.	
Straits	Kutsang
Shanghai and Swatow	Soochow
THURSDAY, JULY 19.	
Shanghai and Amoy	Yingchow
Australia and Manila	Mishima Maru
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers, London, 21st June and Parcels, 14th June)	Rajputana
FRIDAY, JULY 20.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Rawalpindi
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President Lincoln
MONDAY, JULY 23.	
Straits	Alipore
SATURDAY, JULY 28.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Garfield
MONDAY, JULY 30.	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Canada

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.	
Shanghai	Ningchow 3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Heng On 5 p.m.
Amoy	Kutsang 5 p.m.
Bangkok	Michael Jensen 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 19.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Straits	Cremer 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Singapore	Forresbank 3.30 p.m.
Japan	Rajputana 5 p.m.
Port Bayard, Holhow and Haiphong	Song Bo 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Rajputana 6 p.m.
FRIDAY, JULY 20.	
Japan	Mishima Maru 0.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Yang 2 p.m.
Manila	City of Bedford 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Soochow 6 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Aug. K.P.O. Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (July 21st) 9 a.m. Letters (July 21st) 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (July 21st) 9.45 a.m. Letters (July 21st) 10.30 a.m.	Rawalpindi
SATURDAY, JULY 21.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tean 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Pres. Lincoln 4.30 p.m.
Bangkok	Chinhuu 4.30 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 22.	
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwangchow 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kishu Maru 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY 23.	
Japan	Alipore 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Hakone Maru 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Yingchow 10.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessels' names only.

U. S. TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES.

HALF A MILLION.

BIG GAINS IN COTTON GOODS, MACHINERY AND OILS.

THE FIRST QUARTER.

Washington, July 16. The half-hundred million dollars mark was exceeded by United States trade volume with the Philippines the first quarter of this year, according to regional specialist Janet H. Nunn, Department of Commerce. Total United States trade with the Philippines the first three months of this year rose to a value of \$50,983,000 from \$41,382,000 the corresponding quarter last year. Exports amounted to \$19,742,000 or a gain of \$4,962,000 over 1927's \$14,780,000, and imports to \$31,241,000, or a gain of \$4,639,000 over \$26,602,000.

Quarterly exports of American cotton goods to the Philippines advanced 72 per cent., machinery 69 per cent., mineral oils 36 per cent. and flour 69 per cent. The value of automotive products sold the Philippines for the quarter was about 4 percent higher also, despite a decline in their number. In the quarter's imports from the Philippines sugar accounted for the chief gain, although each of the most important staples of trade showed fair advances.

March trade with the Philippines showed an advance of \$1,562,000 over February's \$16,870,000 to \$18,432,000. March exports reached \$6,249,000 over February's \$5,992,000 and were also larger than March last year. Imports reached \$12,173,000 over February's \$10,378,000; they were higher than March last year also. Exports of iron and steel, tyres, automotive products and flour to the Philippines were especially strong in March.—"United Press."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

would like the witness to attend. This witness, it transpired, was the man serving "three years" hard labour for complicity in the robbery.

\$30,000 LOOT.

Outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Alabaster said that the charge against prisoner was that of robbery by him with two others whose names are given and others unknown, of 600 bars of gold, each weighing one tael and costing \$51.50, or a total of \$30,900, together with a number of watches, money and keys from men on the launch.

On the day of the robbery, the gold was placed aboard the s.s. "Wo Fat Shing," owned by Messrs. Wo Fat Shing of Wing Lok-street, to be taken to the s.s. "Prominent" for shipment to Saigon.

Prisoner, a temporary engineer named Tong Wing, and a man named Choy Foo (the man sentenced previously) drove down the crew who were then bound and gagged. Prisoner assisted by holding a light for the others and he joined in tying up the crew. There was some doubt as to whether he carried a revolver or dagger. However, Mr. Alabaster continued, his being armed was not an essential part of the charge.

\$1,500 SHARE.

Subsequently the launch bumped and went aground off North Point. When the crew had released themselves, they found prisoner and the others gone, also the gold bars and articles mentioned.

At the police station, when charged with the robbery, prisoner said (as quoted by Mr. Alabaster) that Chan Wing compelled him to commit the robbery and that Chan Wing gave him \$1,500 for his share after they had left Hong Kong on the s.s. "Paul Beau." Chan Wing also threatened him that if he returned to Hong Kong he would kill him.

Thirteen witnesses are giving evidence for the Crown.

After a retirement of about five minutes the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and added a rider to the effect that they considered the prisoner to have voluntarily assisted in the robbery.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years with hard labour.

"REDS" COLLISION WITH POLICE.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

ATTACK POLICE AT RAILWAY STATION.

BATONS USED.

Berlin, Yesterday. A crowd of Communists, disappointed by the non-arrival at the railway station of the amnestied Communist prisoners, attacked the police with sticks and stones. The police dispersed the crowd with batons. Eight were slightly injured.—Reuter.

Act of Pardon.

Paris, Yesterday. M. Poincare has signed the decree pardoning Rosse, Schall, and Frescheur, who were sentenced at Colmar in connection with the Alsatian autonomist agitation. Ricklin, who appealed against his sentence does not benefit by this act of clemency as his sentence has not been finally settled.—Reuter.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

NATIONALIST GOVT. AND MANCHURIA.

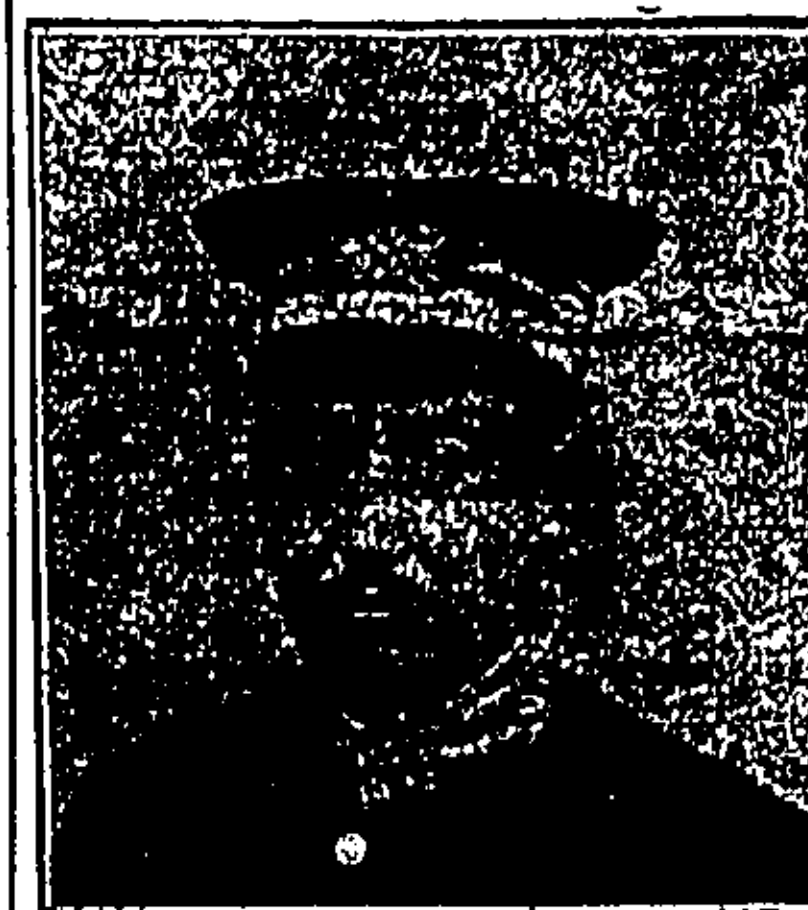
DELEGATES' TRAVELS.

Mukden, Yesterday. The first delegate sent by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Liu Kwang, has arrived here and was cordially welcomed by General Chang Hsueh-liang. Lu Jung-kwan, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and a Manchurian peace delegate, has left for Nanking.

General Yang Yu-ting has arrived here after completing his preparations for the defence of Shanhaikwan.—Reuter.

Preliminary Proposals.

Peking, Yesterday. The Manchurian delegates are still in Peking. It is understood that they referred to General Chang Hsueh-liang certain preliminary proposals made by Marshal Chiang



General Yen Hsi-shan, one of the Big Four of the Nationalist military leaders.

Kai-shek and are awaiting a reply from Mukden. When that comes they may leave for Mukden to lay more definite terms before Chang Hsueh-liang.

In the meanwhile negotiations between the delegates and Chiang Kai-shek's subordinates continue. Two Questions.

At least two difficult questions have to be surmounted,—firstly, whether the present leaders will be allowed to remain in control in Manchuria or whether Nationalist nominees will replace them, and secondly, the return of the rolling stock of which it is reported Chang Hsueh-liang is willing to return half but Chiang Kai-shek demanding all.

The question of supplanting the leaders may be made easier for the Nationalists if the Manchuria Generals quarrel among themselves as seems not improbable.—Reuter.

Yen Hsi-shan.

Peking, Yesterday. It is learned that General Yen Hsi-shan is going to Taiyuan when Marshal Chiang Kai-shek leaves Peking, in order to inaugurate the Shanai Political Committee, after which he will go to Nanking by railway to attend the fifth plenary conference. He will return to Peking about the middle of August.—Reuter.

Bonds Go Up.

Peking, Yesterday. Mr. T. V. Soong (Nationalist Finance Minister) has arrived here and is staying in the northern part of the city. His coming caused an immediate rise in bonds.—Reuter.

FOR TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION.

PRINCE'S APPEAL.

ANONYMOUS DONOR SENDS \$50,000 CHEQUE.

FUND CLOSED.

London, Yesterday. The fund inaugurated two years ago, when the Prince of Wales appealed for \$100,000 on behalf of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has been closed.

The Marchioness of Titchfield announced that over \$60,000 had been collected and that she had to-day received a cheque for \$50,000 from an anonymous donor.—Reuter.

FROM BATHING SHED

A CHINESE STUDENT ADMITS THEFT.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Evidently ashamed, a Chinese student named Ho Lau, was this morning, brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell for stealing a watch, a chain, a purse and 45 cents from a man at Kennedy town bathing shed. Defendant admitted the charge, and said that his mother was in the country but that he had a brother residing at No. 1 Hollywood-road to look after him.

His Worship asked him who would guarantee him for his future good behaviour if he were allowed to go on bond. The defendant said his brother would guarantee him. Later, the Court was informed that defendant's brother had left for Macao. Accordingly, the defendant was remanded in police custody until to-morrow and the articles were returned to the owner.

BOMBAY MILLS.

EFFECTS TO SETTLE EARLY STRIKE.

Bombay, Yesterday. The Municipal Corporation by 27 votes to 11 has passed a resolution asking the Bombay Government to appoint a Conciliation Board to settle at earliest the Bombay mill strike, which began in January.—Reuter.

FORGED NOTE.

CHINESE GETS SIX WEEKS JAIL.

At the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a \$10 forged Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank note, knowing the same to be false.

Mr. I. H. C. Hight, of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, stated that the forgery was moderately a good one. It would deceive the country people all right, but as for ordinary town people he did not think they would be deceived.

The No. 1 boy at the late Mr. Lee Hysan's residence, No. 74, Kennedy-road, deposed that he had given a \$10 note to the defendant, but he denied that he had ever given the one which was produced in Court. The defendant had been an odd job "boy" of the house.

Defendant was convicted and sentenced to 6 weeks' imprisonment.

FOR MAINTENANCE.

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN AND HER CHINESE HUSBAND.

Mrs. Teol On-lee, an Australian married to a Chinese, sued her husband at the Police Court this morning for maintenance.

The defendant, who was not in Court, was represented by Mr. L. R. Andrews.

The defendant's son told His Worship that he did not know when his father would come back, as he is at Nanking.

The Magistrate told the complainant that he did not think it was of any good to proceed with the case until the husband returned. He suggested that the complainant should see Mr. Andrews.

This was agreed to, and the case was put off until next week.

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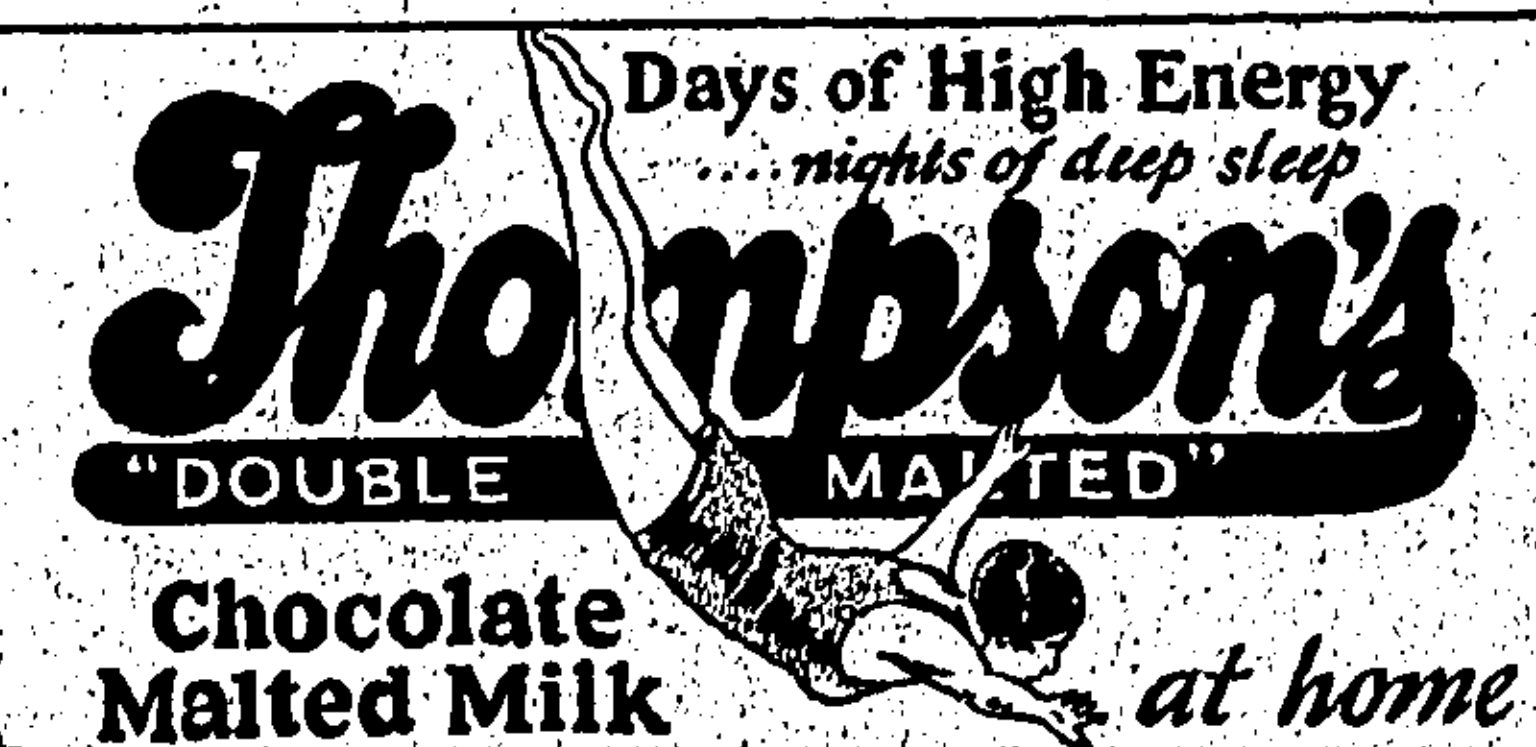
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